A Look At Vietnam—pages 18, 20 & 21


# on a

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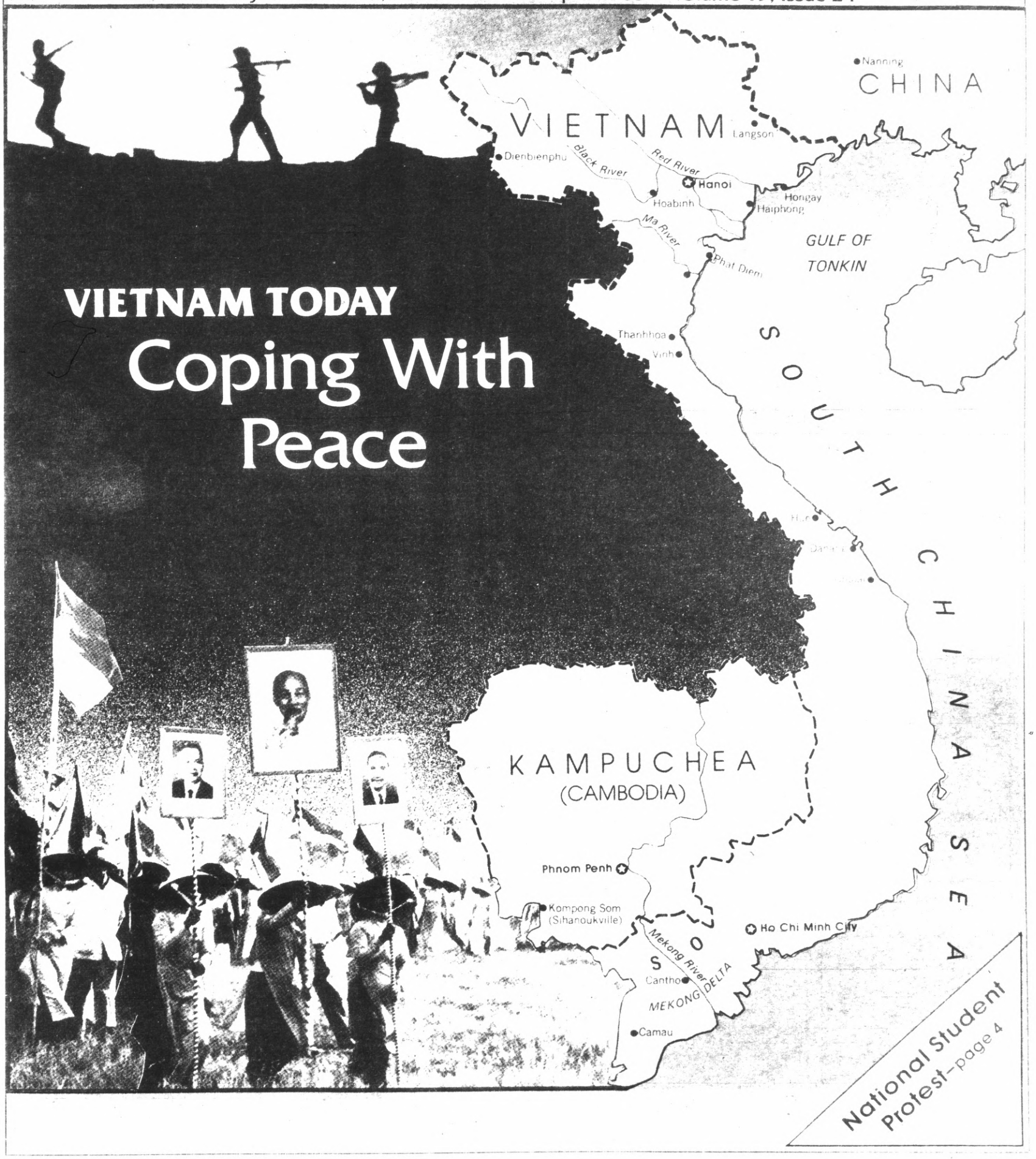


## VIETNAM TODAY

# Coping With Peace

National Student Protest—page 4

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*"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."*
—The Clash

*"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."*
—Jesus Christ

# NEWS *on the* MARCH

**CAN YOU SAY DEFEAT?:** After the Senate approved $14 million in military aid to the contras Tuesday the House voted against it; then on Wednesday the House also rejected two proposals for "non-lethal" aid. Thus Congress will not allocate any new funds to support the contras in their efforts to overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

According to former Santa Cruz mayor and Central American activist Burt Muhly, who contacted northern California Congressmembers Leon Panetta and Norman Mineta, the House initially approved by nine votes a proposal by Democrats Michael Barnes from Maryland and Lee Hamilton from Indiana. The bill would have provided $5 million dollars to help the Contadora peace process and $9 million to aid Nicaraguan refugees. The House also voted on a Republican version, submitted by Congressmember Robert H. Michel of Illinois, calling for $14 million in non-lethal aid to be distributed through the US Agency for International Development. The Michels bill lost by one vote. The Barnes/Hamilton bill then went to the floor of the House where it was soundly defeated 309 to 123.

This week's vote effectively killed all aid to the contras until new proposals are made at the next appropriation session in the fall. According to Muhly, Panetta expressed excitement about the vote but cautioned that the Reagan administration will continue trying to fund the contras.

**SILENT BUT DEADLY:** According to a report prepared by the Center for Defense Information, the expansion of the Pentagon's Special Operations Forces (SOFs) will "considerably increase the risks of the US becoming involved in an unintended war." The report, issued by the Washington-based research organization of retired senior military officers, reveals that the SOF's highly trained "secret soldiers" are currently involved in clandestine activities worldwide particularly in Third World nations—and are the "most likely forces to engage in combat throughout the rest of the century." Indeed, SOF troops preceded US Marines by a number of hours in the US invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

Since 1981, the Reagan administration has tripled funding for the SOF and the number of full-time troops has increased by 30 percent to nearly 15,000. Further increases remain one of the administration's "highest priorities," the CDI report stated.

The SOF operates under complete secrecy, often supplanting the CIA in highly sensitive, covert maneuvers, and their troops make up 35 percent of all US military training teams in Latin America, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe. Their forte, apparently, is designing covert psychological operations, or "psyops." These activities, the report continued, are "conducted so that the government responsible is not evident and, if discovered, can deny involvement." Other well-honed skills possessed by the "secret soldiers" include the ability to deliver 55-pound "atomic demolition munitions"—backpack nukes—by foot, parachute, or scuba.

**THE KING IS DEAD:** Brazil's first civilian president-elect since that nation's military seized power in 1964 died on Sunday in Sao Paulo after seven operations in four weeks. Tancredo Neves, elected by two-thirds of the nation's 686-member electoral college on January 15, had been hospitalized for severe heart and lung complications since the eve of his would-be inauguration on March 15. After a 40-year political career in which he established himself as a moderate and very skillful politician, Neves had built a fragile coalition from a variety of Brazilian political factions which paved the way for his election.

Neves also garnered broad popular support and, after his election, personified the nation's new hopes for a successful democracy. One Brazilian archbishop even compared him to Moses, leading the country to "the promised land of justice, peace, work, and love." On Tuesday, hundreds of thousands of mourners filled the streets of Brasilia waving handkerchiefs, singing the national anthem, and chanting "Tancredo is our king!" as Neves' body was driven to lie in state at the presidential palace.

Neves' death leaves open the question of who should succeed him. While his running mate and Brazil's acting president, Jose Sarney, vowed not to "permit the flame of hope awakened in Brazil to be extinguished," it is clear that he has neither the popularity nor the political weight of Neves. As a result, pressure is already mounting on Sarney to hold new elections within a year. An editorial in Monday's *O Globo*—the Rio de Janeiro daily—stated that "it will be difficult to find in our history a public figure who personified...the unanimous hopes, emotions, and admiration of the nation" as Neves did.

**SIDESTEPPING SWAPO:** Five thousand people defied a police ban last week and gathered in Windhoek, Namibia to protest the April 18 announcement by South African Prime Minister Botha of plans to establish an interim government to rule this territory. Namibians also gathered to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO, the South West African Peoples Organization, which, under the leadership of Sam Njomo, has been fighting a civil war to win independence from South Africa. The new "interim" government would include six parties, but not SWAPO. Since the end of World War I Namibia, also known as South West Africa, has been ruled by South Africa after Germany's colonial possessions were redistributed by the League of Nations.

SWAPO, the United States, and the United Nations Secretary General have all condemned the recent "interim" proposal becuase it sidesteps the previously agreed-upon UN Security Council Resolution 435. The resolution calls for an internationally supervised general election which would lead to independence. The proposal gives autonomy to Namibia in all areas except defense, security and foreign policy.

State Department spokesperson Bernard Kalb said that the US and its Western allies believe "that any purported transfer of power that might take place now or in the future to bodies established in Namibia by South Africa is null and void." He added that Resolution 435—adopted in 1978—is the only option for the settlement. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller expressed "deep dismay" over the interim proposal.

In 1966, the United Nations terminated the mandate that its predecessor had given to South Africa and called for independence. In 1971, the World Court ruled South Africa's occupation illegal. SWAPO is recognized as the legitimate representatives of the Namibian people and declared at last week's protest that they would continue to fight for independence.

**A DANGEROUS BEAT:** Two US journalists went hiking in the mountains of Guatemala earlier this month and are now reported to be disappeared. On April 8, a friend of one of the free-lancers informed the US embassy in Guatemala City that his friend was a week overdue. The two were hiking in the Huehuetenango and El Quiche regions, both areas of fighting between Indian guerillas and government soldiers. The US State Department recently confirmed that the reporters are missing and a spokesperson announced that a Guatemalan government-military unit was looking for them. Guatemala has been plagued by warfare for years as the government has waged an extensive campaign against alleged "subversives" and "communists." The Indian population has received the brunt of the military attacks.

**A HEALTHY SHOT:** Soldiers on the right and the left in El Salvador maintained a cease-fire again this week so that the nation's children could be vaccinated. In city hospitals, town clinics, village schoolrooms, and impromptu medical areas more than 135,000 children were vaccinated for five diseases on the third and final day of a United Nations campaign. The UN Children's Fund—UNICEF—program came as a small relief to a country that has an infant mortality rate of 41 per 1000 live births.

On the first day of shots, February 2, approximately 227,000 children were vaccinated against polio, tetanus, diptheria, measels, and whooping cough. On March 3, 262,000 kids received a second round of shots. Specific estimates of numbers of children vaccinated are difficult, with clinics operating in remote areas throughout the countryside. Officials estimate, however, that between 200,000 and 250,000 kids received all three rounds of shots. UN officials were aiming for 400,000, but said they still consider the program a success. No incidents of violence were reported though there were government troops and guerillas present at some clinic sites.

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***Smarter Than Your Average Eco-Saboteur*** ..... **8**
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***Making Room for Re-Entry Men*** ..... **10**
UCSC recently started the first Re-Entry Services program for men in the UC system.

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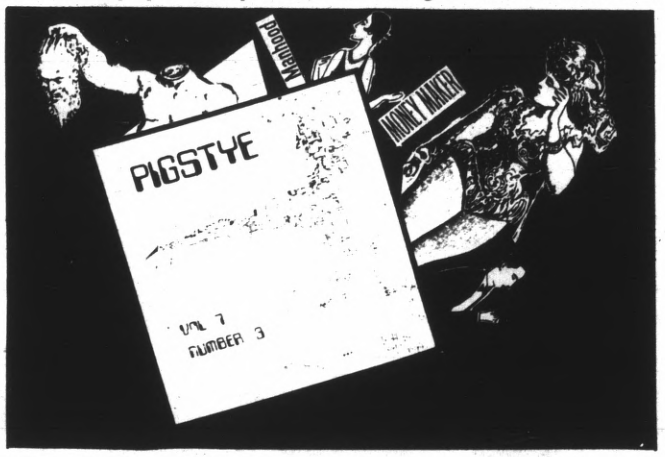
## *Porter to Pigstye:*

# Stop the Slop

**by Rachel Lurie**

AMID THE OUTCRY of several campus groups and individuals, the Porter College Student Council voted Monday night to cease all funding for the college publication *Pigstye* due to its repeatedly offensive material. The council voted five to two with one abstention to cut all funds and later amended the proposal to request that




*Pigstye* editor Sherri Hill apologize to the campus groups represented at the meeting.

*Pigstye* has a history of publishing material viewed by some as racist, sexist and homophobic. The latest issue of the magazine contains an article that "pushed it beyond the limit" according to Porter student Ana Douglass. The article, titled "A Feminist Death," details a brutal rape of a lesbian taking place on the path between Oakes College and the Performing Arts center. GALA representative Jeff Baptiste-Tarlofsky said the story echoed "the stereotypes of lesbians as man-killers, man-haters and man-castraters."

Baptiste-Tarlofsky, who read a collective statement from the Gay and Lesbian Alliance (GALA) at the meeting, said "Our whole community [UCSC gays and lesbians] is outraged that this piece, which glorifies and literally gives a blueprint for the violent rape of a lesbian woman, has appeared at UCSC."

The editor of *Pigstye* told *City on a Hill* that she printed the article because it evoked a gut reaction to the brutality of rape. Although Hill agreed the article was "offensive" and that the criticism was "valid" she said it "brought awareness to the issue of rape." Hill also said the article "was more graphic and explicit than it should have been...but if it hadn't been so strongly written, the reaction to it wouldn't have been so strong."

Hill, who did not attend the council meeting, said earlier that the magazine is designed to be a "forum for opinion, thoughts and satire." Hill added that she does not "use a great amount of discretion" when selecting the contents of each issue. "What students put in, they see," she explained, adding that the contents are not "my personal opinion." She also said that if "I went in for censorship, there'd be no *Pigstye*."

Many students demanded at the council meeting that the magazine reveal who wrote "A Feminist Death." According to Hill, the article was slipped under her door without the writer's real name; she explained that many articles are submitted to *Pigstye* in a similar manner.

Porter College Provost Fred Leiberman told *City on a Hill* that a "potentially libelous" article appeared last year in *Pigstye* under a pseudonym. He said that because of the incident, new guidelines were published that held the editor responsible if a similar situation reoccurred. Leiberman also said he advised the editor always know the real name of contributors "as a safeguard more than a rule."

Leiberman said that all the *Pigstye* magazines he has seen have been offensive "in some manner." He stressed however, that he would not interfere with the funding issue because "it is something the students have to work out for themselves."

The statement approved at the council meeting read, "*Pigstye* has lost any credibility it may have had. By its repeated attacks on various minorities in our community, it has drawn widespread condemnation both from students at Porter and the community at large." The council, therefore, eliminated *Pigstye*'s funding because, according to the statement, it "cannot support a publication which has repeatedly attacked and offended members of the community." The statement added, "We feel that these articles do not reflect actual malice on the part of the editor, but rather a profound lack of judgement and a lack of editorial control."

Jim Akimoto, a Porter student attending the meeting, warned the council that withdrawing funds was "a backhanded way of treading on First Amendment rights," and "by withdrawing money, you're essentially censoring [the publication]."

Andre Lambelet, who drafted the statement, rebutted by saying "cutting off funding is not cutting off freedom of speech." He added that no councilmember had proposed seeing the contents of the magazine before approving funds. "That would be where censorship would come in," he said. Brenda Cartier, chair of the council, said the magazine was "funded in good faith" and that this "trust had been broken."

The group of objectors at the meeting called on the council to demand that Hill apologize to the entire campus community. Councilmembers responded that they could not force Hill to do anything. However, they agreed to request an apology to GALA and the Women's Network, who were both represented at the meeting.

The GALA statement also requested that the persons responsible for the *Pigstye* article "reveal themselves and apologize...In turn, we will offer workshops to teach how we may come to understand one another and live in peace."

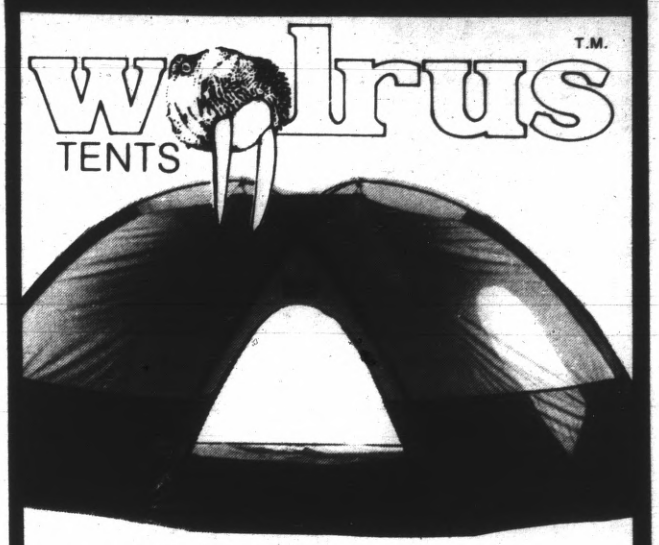
One of the two councilmembers who voted againt the statement and the elimination of funds, Andy McIntire, is a staff member of *Pigstye*. McIntire created the back cover of the current issue which describes the magazine. "*Pigstye* is bad taste," the cover reads. "Perhaps you feel capable of offending some particular group, or better yet, you can offend everyone and still laugh. If so, *Pigstye* is for you."

Ana Douglass, a Porter student who helped draft a petition which called for an end to college funding of *Pigstye* and a public apology from Hill, said that "We must accept that we funded this and made a mistake." Douglass earlier told *City on a Hill* that she hadn't realized student funds were used to publish *Pigstye*.

Douglass plans on founding a new magazine for Porter students. "Being the arts college," she said, "it seems we could turn out something better." She added that she doesn't want censorship, "but a quality publication that doesn't subject us to offensive stuff."

Hill said she is willing to apologize for offending some people, but she added, "*Pigstye* doesn't pretend to be a journalistic newspaper." She also said she has refused to print "a lot" of things that are submitted. "I try to keep out what's overtly either badly written or in bad taste," she said. "People can argue that 'A Feminist Death' is that, but I don't see it that way."

OSPREY/DOWN PACKS/WORKS

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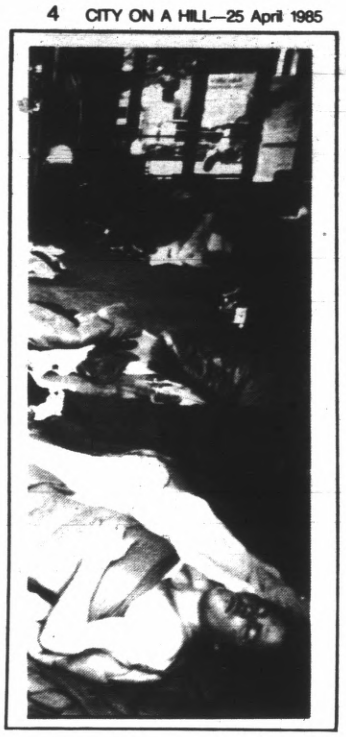


## Anti-Apartheid Movement

# A Strike of Student Power

## UCB Strike

A SUCCESSFUL STUdent strike on April 24 halted 50 percent of UC Berkeley's classes and brought 7000 people to Biko Plaza to protest UC's investments in South Africa. The front of the building was plastered with signs, which formed a barricade to the building's entrance. Protesters from various organizations and universities led the crowd in cries for complete divestment.

"We are becoming more organized," said Beth Quate, a protester who has spent several days on the steps of Biko Hall, "and our community support is growing." Another protester, who only identified himself as "Jim," had been on the steps for the full 15 days of the protest. "Everybody is very tired and nervous," he commented. "After two weeks of commitment, we want results," he added.

According to Quate, the campus police have been harassing demonstrators. "They've been trying to throw a monkey wrench into our operation," she remarked. On several occasions, said Quate, the police confiscated several protesters' sleeping bags. Although the police have tolerated the protesters' presence on the steps, they often don't allow them to sleep.

The police arrested 158 demonstrators on April 16. According to Quate, many of those students are back on the protest line awaiting their arraignment on May 2. Four more people have been arrested since then. Nick Pacheko, one of the arrested students, explained that none of Berkeley's four judges are available to try the case. "Three of them have disqualified themselves," said Pacheko, "and the other is on vacation. They'll have to bring in someone from the outside."

Chancellor I. Michael Heyman said Tuesday that he did not plan to drop charges, in spite of student demands that he do so. "To ask that the charges be dropped, is to rob the act [of civil disobedience] of its moral basis," said Heyman.

Student Body President Mike Graveley announced Wednesday the formation of a legal defense fund for protesters. So far, according to Graveley, the fund has received a total of $4000 from Bass Tickets, Leopold's in Berkeley, and concert promoter Bill Graham. Graveley said that the fund will help pay for legal fees. Several lawyers have already volunteered their services.

Prior to the rally Wednesday, a man was arrested for trespassing near the entrance to the university. According to several observers, the man was attempting to convince university truck drivers to abide by the strike going on at the time of his arrest.

At the rally, a diverse group of students, faculty, staff, and representatives from labor unions prepared for the hearing on divestment scheduled for later that afternoon. Robert Brown, a teacher at Berkeley's graduate Theological Seminary, reminded the crowd, "Our purpose is not to score points against the Regents. It is to score points for Blacks in South Africa."

*—Alan Kahn*

## UCSC Strike

THE ANTI-APARTHEID movement gained momentum Wednesday, as UCSC students rallied as part of nationwide college strikes and protests. (See Campus Clips for more information.) Approximately 60 percent of scheduled classes were either cancelled or refocused on South Africa, racism, or divestiture. Twelve teach-ins were held across the campus, the sit-in at Mandela (formerly McHenry) Library continued, and approximately 2500 people protested in the Upper Quarry.

A number of local, state, and national politicians, political and civic groups, and labor organizations sent their pledges of support for the UCSC students. California Senator Alan Cranston, Congressmembers Ronald Dellums and Leon Panetta and California Assemblymember Maxine Waters all endorsed the student movement, as have the African National Congress and Rainbow Coalition leader Jesse Jackson.

"The disciplined direct action of students in our country is having an impact that is felt around the world," read a statement sent by Jesse Jackson to UCSC students. "The struggle to free South Africa and break up 'constructive engagement' is the moral imperative of our day."

Among other demands, students are calling for the UC Regents to divest $2.6 billion from companies and financial institutions that do business with South Africa. On April 17, UCSC students began sitting in at Mandela Library, refusing to leave until their demands are met. Over the past week between 150 and 350 students have slept in at the library, now the headquarters for the "Winnie and Nelson Mandela sit-in committee."

Many speakers at the teach-ins and rally pointed out that the anti-apartheid movement goes beyond the issues of divestment and the South African situation. UCSC student "Wise Allen" told the crowd, "It's a shame that racism has to be first pointed out in South Africa by some white people, when it exists right here."

Not everybody in the UCSC community was able to attend the day's activities. Despite the national student strike, Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer issued a statement instructing all faculty and staff to report to work. A number of steno pools and other staff offices issued a public statement saying they endorsed the strike, although they could not attend the rally and teach-ins. Students attempted to persuade faculty to cancel their classes or offer make-up exams in classes that had tests that day. Not representing the sit-in committee but rather their individual interests, 40 students attended Physics Professor Ronald Ruby's class—where a mid-term was scheduled—and asked him to offer a make-up exam. Ruby said he could not, and that he had already offered his students an option: either attend the teach-ins and receive a zero on the exam or take the exam. "I have an obligation to the students who want to continue with their normal day," he said.

Ruby criticized the students for disrupting the class, saying that their actions demonstrated "the same mentality as the Nazi Youth Movement. You are imposing your values on other students." Students in the class said they wanted to take their exam and the group of protesters left after five minutes to attend the rally.

In the heat of the day, people crammed into the quarry to listen to a host of speakers. "Students must decide whether they will become merely advocates for freedom, or activists for that principle," said Sandra Simpson, chief of staff for Assemblymember Waters. Simpson, along with other speakers, said divestment was only "one step" in the fight against apartheid and the South African people would eventually have to overthrow the white minority regime.

Associate Professor of Latin American Literature Roberto Crespi said students should also work against racism in the US and the UC system. Noting UCSC's extremely poor admissions record and retention rate of people of color, he said, "It isn't enough to study racism; it isn't enough to erase it from our hearts. You must smash it on the streets of the US."

Concluding the rally, Associate Professor of Sociology Hardy Frye described the UC faculty's involvement in the anti-apartheid movement. "I'm glad you students didn't wait for the faculty," he said, criticizing UCSC professors who didn't cancel their classes for the strike.

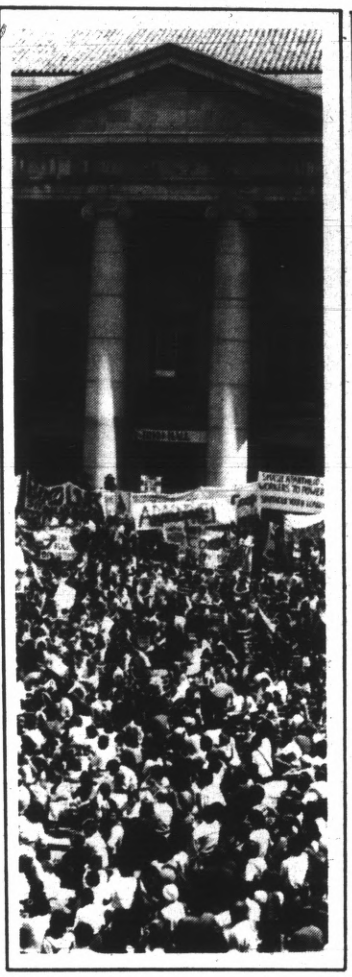
Frye, however, did march with 210 other faculty members on April 23 to UC President Gardner's office, to present a letter demanding complete UC divestment. "I don't want to retire on my brothers' and sisters' slavery in South Africa," he said, referring to faculty pension funds invested there.

Frye told the crowd that Gardner did not meet with them, and instead sent a vice chancellor to pick up the letter. "We will be back on Friday [April 26] for an answer," he continued. "And when we return, simply taking another letter is unacceptable; some of us might be going to jail."

"Apartheid will not fall overnight, and the Regents will not buckle overnight," he warned the enthusiastic UCSC crowd. "This must be a long struggle. Be prepared to move on through the spring, the summer and the next year."

*—Charlotte Kaufman*

*Charlotte Kaufman is participating in the student sit-in at the Mandela Library.*



# Regents' Hearing

THE MOVEMENT FOR UC divestment took a dramatic turn Wednesday as 6000 UC students, faculty, and staff filled UC Berkeley's Harmon Gym for a hearing attended by 12 of the 28 UC Regents. Spokespersons from the systemwide anti-apartheid movement called for total divestment of the university's $2.6 billion invested in companies that do business with South Africa. The Regents were presented with a battery of evidence and testimony in favor of complete divestment.

The hearing satisfied one of the original demands set forth by the Berkeley students who began protesting 15 days prior to the meeting. According to Berkeley student body president Pedro Noguera, the hearing represented a major victory for the UC anti-apartheid movement. "This is the chance for the UC Regents to hear our views on divestment," said Noguera, who served as moderator during the hearing.

In the past, the Regents refused to divest, on the grounds that university investment in companies that do business with South Africa could be used to apply pressure against policies of apartheid. But opponents argue that UC divestment cannot effect any significant change for those who are oppressed. As sociology graduate student Gay Seidman pointed out during the hearing, less than one percent of the Black labor force in South Africa is employed by US companies.

UCB student Andrea Prichett emphasized the necessity of full divestment, arguing that the university has a "moral imperative" to completely sever its ties with the repressive regime in South Africa. "We don't want to hear about partial divestment," said Prichitt. "A loose chain is still a chain."

According to John Harrington, president of Working Assets, a socially responsible money market investment agent, the university stands to gain certain economic benefits from divestment. "The bottom line is money," said Harrington, who believes that the Regents will need an economic justification for divestment before they vote in favor of rearranging their investment portfolio. He contended that investments in South Africa are not as solid as some analysts argue, and cited the fact that 40 companies in the last year have pulled out of South Africa.

Harrington asserted that socially responsible investments are among the most profitable. "We don't need to invest in apartheid," he claimed. "We can invest in our own communities and in our own country."

But Afro-American Studies Professor Percy Hintzen reminded the audience at the hearing that the moral basis for divestment superceded any economic incentives that may exist. He argued that there is no need for the Regents to wait for a treasurer's report before they make their decision on "a matter of principle." Hintzen also questioned the Regents' right to invest their money, largely made up of employee pension funds, in companies dealing with the South African regime. "The funds are ours. They belong to faculty and staff," said Hintzen, "and we should have some say in how they are invested."

At the end of the hearing, persons from the floor had an opportunity to ask questions. However, many people made statements of support for divestment and few actually directed questions to the Regents. John Henning was the only Regent to speak out in favor of divestment during the hearing. "The only explanation for the university's unwillingness to divest," said Henning, "is that it has a sentimental attachment to apartheid."

UC President David Gardner refused to reveal his position on divestment, saying that he would "announce his decision at the appropriate time."

UCSC Student Body Representative for 1985-86, Ricky Bluthenthal, who accompanied a delegation of 20 students from Santa Cruz to the hearing, said that "the hearing was inspiring and empowering." Bluthenthal added that the movement for divestment went beyond a protest against apartheid. "Students are generally committing themselves to fight against racism, sexism, and classism and its manifestation in the UC system."

*—David Miller*

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Arts and Lectures
Campus Land Use Policy
Campus Regulations Committee
Campus Transportation
Campus Safety Committee
Chancellor's Discretionary Funds
Child Care
Community Service Projects
Computer Operations Review
Computing Resource Planning & Policy Committee
Disabled Services Committee
Diving Control Board
EOP/SAA
Energy and Water Conservation
Ethnic Studies
Financial Aid
Housing and Food Service
Media Council
Natural Reserve Systems
Physical and Psychological Services
Physical Education, Recreation, & Sports
Radiation Safety Committee
Regents' Professors and Lecturers
Registration Fee
Space Committee
Substance Abuse

**ACADEMIC SENATE COMMITTEES**
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Admissions and Financial Aid
Affirmative Action
Educational Policy
Extramural Support
Library
Narrative Evaluations
Planning and Budget
Sexual Harassment

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**
Council of Provosts
Orientation Committee
Unoccupied Cowell Ranch Buildings

## *Bus Cuts?*

# The Trials of Transit

by Michael Miovic

THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION wants to cure its chief headache—the national deficit—by cutting $30 billion worth of domestic programs. Mass transit funding is one of the heads on the chopping block; if the axe falls, the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District (SCMTD) will lose significant sums of federal assistance. As the SCMTD read its "death sentence" this week and local riders showed they are not about to take it lying down, the local United Transportation Union (UTU) was skeptical about the district's proposed plan of action.

More than 100 people from all over Santa Cruz County gathered at the public hearing of the SCMTD Board of Directors last Friday to hear general manager Scott Galloway announce that the district may have to slash weekday bus service by 21 percent, weekend service by 50 percent, eliminate senior and school discounts, or increase fares if Congress approves Reagan's budget in October.

> 'You can't ride a missile to school, or to work, or to the grocery store,' said boardmember Joe Cucchiara, condemning Reagan's transit cuts.

Questioning Reagan's motives for increasing military spending by $34 billion, Santa Cruz County Supervisor and SCMTD boardmember Joe Cucchiara condemned a proposed budget that "changes the priorities of spending, but doesn't reduce the deficit." He added that "you can't ride a missile to school, or to work, or to the grocery store."

Santa Cruz resident Darlene Greene was outraged at the proposed cuts. An elderly woman confined to a wheelchair due to multiple sclerosis, Greene relies on the Harvey West bus four days each week to take her to the Stroke Center, where she is learning to walk again. However, the Harvey West route would be one of the first to go under the proposed service cutbacks, stranding Greene and many of the 260 others who depend on the Stroke Center.

For students at the ARK school, a local, alternative public school, the reduction in early morning and late evening service could prove disastrous. At the hearing, about 20 ARK junior and senior high school students protested the schedule cuts, which they said would make it impossible for many of them to get to school on time.

Tamar Mounts, a seventh-grade ARK student from Capitola, must take six buses a day to attend the school, and fears her mother will have neither the money to pay for fare hikes nor the time to drive her. Mounts' eighth-grade friend Kathy Kopeczy worries about walking home at night, and the ever-present danger of rape or violence. Kopeczy, who lives in Felton, must ride four buses to school each day; both she and Mounts agreed the bus cuts would force "a lot of our friends to start hitchhiking."

The dangers of increased hitchhiking concern ARK school community coordinator Sherry Talmage. Since the school draws students from all over the county, no buses means either hitchhiking or no school for some. Also, many students are independent minors who depend on public transportation to go to work as well as school. Talmage fears that more costly or infrequent bus service will further burden their already difficult lives.

According to Galloway, the proposed funding reduction would force the SCMTD to reduce its budget by over $1 million. Although the administration's proposed budget would only eliminate $447,000 in operating assistance, the district will have to retire at least another $528,000 to its equipment replacement fund to purchase new buses, he said. In order to maintain a fleet less than 12 years old, Galloway explained, the SCMTD must buy about eight buses per year. But under the proposed budget next year the SCMTD would have a total of $672,000 for bus replacement—enough for 4.5 buses. Hence the need to reserve another $528,000 to cover the cost of the additional 3.5 buses, Galloway said.

Galloway outlined three categories of possible cuts: bus service reductions, support service reductions, and fare increases. Service could be cut, he said, by eliminating entire routes, curtailing early morning and late evening service on all routes, or reducing the frequency of service on low-use routes. He also said the transit district could reduce service to particular geographic areas, or reduce the system-wide operating day to 16 hours on weekdays and eight hours on weekends. The last alternative would cost 36 drivers their jobs.

Support service reductions could include eliminating security and custodial service at the Metro Center, closing information booths, dispensing with information on bus signs, eliminating four mechanic trainee positions, and forsaking plans for a computerized Management Information System.

Possibilities for increasing revenue include eliminating senior, handicapped, and student discounts, and raising all fares by up to 60 percent. The problem with major fare hikes, however, is that they could cause an estimated 30 percent of riders to cease using the bus. "Unfortunately," Galloway said, "the people who are most impacted—because they can't afford the price hikes—are generally those people who need bus service the most."

GALLOWAY AND TRANSIT district directors repeatedly emphasized that the hearing's purpose was not to make any specific recommendations about which alternatives to adopt, but to solicit public feedback. Galloway hopes to distill a "mix and match" collection from the proposed alternatives based on public response over the next few months. The SCMTD will use this information to formulate a worst-case budget, which would substitute for its normal budget if Reagan's cuts take effect.

David Lyall, general chair of the UTU—which represents SCMTD workers—severely criticized Galloway's proposed budget cuts. Lyall claimed the budget need only be cut by $500,000, and that the other $500,000 which Galloway wants for bus replacement could in fact be drawn from equipment and capital reserves—which now harbor at least $4 million, Lyall said. Galloway's allocations for purchasing buses, he argued, are merely a ploy to secure more money for building. He cited the SCMTD's plans to spend $421,000 this fiscal year to start building a duplicate of the Santa Cruz Metro Center in Watsonville, which the UTU thinks is financially unsound and functionally unnecessary.

According to Lyall, many drivers suspect that the SCMTD's proposed cuts—and the publicity surrounding them—are really a psychological maneuver "to keep them [the union] in their place" at the upcoming contract negotiations in May. Although Lyall does not personally support this view, he told *City on a Hill* he speaks for the whole union when he says "the SCMTD's plans are unacceptable to us."

Galloway thinks Lyall's central argument—that the SCMTD should purchase buses from its existing capital reserves—is "a bunch of poppycock, and you can quote me on that." The SCMTD could draw on capital reserves, which he described as the district's savings account, but it will need another $500,000 next year and every year thereafter to maintain the fleet, Galloway explained. The proposed federal budget cuts are not just a one-time thing, he said, but are ongoing. So in order to maintain capital reserves, the district has to plan its budget not just for the next year, but for the next decade.

Lyall conceded the importance of maintaining capital reserves, but argued that the SCMTD's fixed intent to spend money on buildings instead of on buses and service proves its skewed priorities.

"The bus vs. buildings debate has been going on for a few years," Lyall said, but in the past there has always been enough money to both bus and build. "This is the first time that a hard choice has to be made," he said.

The issue of capital reserves aside, all agree that there is still time to avoid the union battle and win the budget war. The federal budget has not yet passed, so a letter-writing campaign might still sway opinions in Washington, according to SCMTD boardmembers. The SCMTD is currently working with the American Public Transit Association (APTA), a lobbying group for transit districts across the country, and proposed a public letter-writing day or week in the near future.

As for the vocal ARK students, they're not about to give up either. Talmage assured hearing participants that "a lot of our English assignments next week are going to be writing letters to congressmembers."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Transit district slashes: Prudent planning for Reagan-era budgets or a maneuver for the looming union negotiations?

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## *Earth First!*

# Smarter Than Your Average Eco-Saboteur

**by Karen DeBraal**

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. Whispers of environmental guerillas practicing eco-sabotage. Secret membership lists. Radical but nebulous, Earth First! likes to call itself a movement, rather than a national organization. As a small yet boisterous bunch of dedicated yahoo conservationists, Earth First! lies on the absolute edge of the environmental fringe.

Disenchanted with the environmental scene in Washington DC, Earth First! founders split off from mainstream conservationists to start their own brand of militant, direct action environmentalism. No longer do these former Wilderness Society lobbyists scurry through the concrete jungles of the American Capitol, compromising with oil companies on wilderness usage. They are now in the woods, blockading bulldozers and chainsaws, or chopping down billboards.

At Big Basin State Park, Earth First-ers from Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and Monterey met on April 20 and 21 to discuss, plan and share local strategies and individual philosophies. Students, a physicist, a psychoanalyst, men, women, a baby, dogs, long and short hair, all made for an eclectic group. Some looked like lumberjacks from Alaska and one sported a Harley-Davidson emblazoned leather jacket. Others seemed to be straight from Stanford, with neat clothes and nice cars. But the group shared a common philosophy and a strong distaste for hierarchy. For them, Earth First! is autonomous, anarchistic, and an open forum for creative ideas.

Many members have studied and feel an affinity for Native American philosophies. Earth First! believes in Deep Ecology; that is, consciousness—not just policies—must change if the world is to be a better place. While saving a wilderness area here and there is nice, it's not the answer they say—people need to learn respect for the earth.

While the fury of individuals may lead them to illegal ways of protesting, such as pulling up survey stakes or sugaring the gas tanks of bulldozers, the group seems able to laugh at itself. At Big Basin, the group sat around a smoky campfire in the drizzle and hotly debated the touchy subject of tree-spiking. Some felt that putting 20d nails in trees to wreck lumber company machinery was a dangerous thing and shouldn't be done. Others felt that when the Forest Service knew a forest designated for logging was spiked, the forest had been saved—and forests have been left standing due to this activity. The main Earth First! philosophy was that the group doesn't condone illegal activities—but what an individual does autonomously is his or her own business.

According to Phil Yeilding, a UCSC student who's made a special study of Earth First!, the environmental movement had a warlike, outspoken edge in the 1970s, but this assertive attitude was short-lived as environmentalists became part of the system and subsequently subordinate to it. They began trying to effect change through rational and economic arguments; mainstream organizations like National Wildlife Federation and Sierra Club still use these routes, Yeilding said, and they have their place. Earth First! "feels that mainstream environmentalism has its limitations and can only do so much," he added. "A group like Earth First! creates a radical fringe to move forward from."

> *'The people that are easily named extreme make the people who were extreme seem suddenly reasonable.'*
>
> —David Brower, Friends of the Earth Founder.

Five years ago, Dave Foreman, Earth First! co-founder and the closest thing to a chief the group has, worked as a cog in the wheel of the established environmental system. As a lobbyist of eight years for the Wilderness Society, Foreman dressed in a suit and tie and wandered the halls of the nation's capitol. But the constant moderation of environmental viewpoints hit home one day, and Foreman left DC.

Together with other former lobbyists and representatives of the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, and the Sierra Club, Foreman created the concept of Earth First! "It was time for a militant, uncompromising group," Foreman said at a recent conference, "one unafraid to say what was needed to be said; unafraid to back it up with stronger actions than the established organizations were willing to make."

EARTH FIRST! EXPOUNDS a philosophy not always found in other conservation groups: the health of the Earth must take precedence over human development and progress. As co-founder Howie Wolke put it in the New York *Times*: "How do you mitigate the effects of a power line?" George Wuerthner, a visiting Environmental Studies lecturer at UCSC and contributing writer for the Earth First! newsletter gave his interpretation of the Earth First! philosophy: "Too many compromises have been made already and any more are unacceptable. People are settling for much less than they should."

According to UCSC Environmental Studies Professor Richard Cooley, the Sierra Club demonstrated its moderate line just last week by its choice of Douglas Wheeler as its executive director. While Wheeler may have a good environmental record, he also voted for Reagan in 1984—because he felt he could most easily influence a Republican, he told the San Jose *Mercury News*. His installment seems to indicate that the Sierra Club is getting swallowed by the system it's trying to buck, Cooley said.

"The original founders of the environmental movement were idealistic and knew environmentalism inside out. Now it seems like many of the groups are more concerned about their organization than their ideals," commented Wuerthner. "Something's missing in these groups. Groups splinter apart to revitalize—Friends of the Earth split off the Sierra Club and Earth First! is splitting off the whole movement. Perhaps it will draw other groups back towards their original philosophies." According to Yeilding, "Earth First! is not trying to change the Sierra Club, but is filling a niche in the environmental movement."

Other environmental organizations have mixed feelings about Earth First! They either admire or despise the sometimes subversive and attention-getting tactics practiced by the group; and some feel that Earth First! is just a media attention-getter with little real political effect. Others, like Dave Brower, feel differently. A former head of the Sierra Club and now president of Friends of the Earth, Brower told *Audubon* magazine that "The people that are easily named extreme make the people who were extreme seem suddenly reasonable."

Back on the other side, conservative environmentalists feel that Earth First!'s wild activities may reinforce the idea that environmentalists are nuts and extremists. It's precisely that mainstream image that Earth First! wants to avoid. They figure if the Bureau of Land Management is pressured on one side by mild-mannered environmentalists and rabid, yelling ranchers on the other, it's the ranchers who are going to win.

Oftentimes people are put off by the bawdier aspects of Earth First! With a red-neck reputation of drunken sprees and rowdy behavior, Earth First! sometimes causes people to wonder if the movement is all that responsible. When Wuerthner saw them for the first time three years ago at the University of Montana, Dave Foreman showed up drunk to speak. It made Wuerthner mad. "They seemed to have a simplistic approach and were making [former Interior Secretary James] Watt the butt of all their jokes and not really saying much. The name-calling hit me negatively and I was apprehensive about joining. But while they may overstep bounds at times, they are a dedicated bunch and serious too, underneath the redneck bluster."

When defending the wilderness as a collective movement, Earth First! employs its SWAAT (Save the Wilderness At Any Time) Teams to blockade bulldozers and appear in court wearing radiation suits. Their first activity—on March 21, 1981—took place at Glen Canyon Dam in Utah. Seventy-five people gathered on the Colorado River bridge to watch five members unfurl 300 feet of black plastic down the side of the dam. The dam looked to be cracking, provoking whoops and cheers from the Earth First-ers.

These days, Earth First! is busy throughout the United States and other countries. In Salt Lake City, Utah, Earth First-ers crashed a Department of Energy hearing wearing radiation suits on March 1, 1985. They carried containers symbolically full of radioactive waste and deposited them on tables in front of Department of Energy Officials. A speech was made, protesting in no uncertain terms the proposition of creating the nation's first high-level nuclear waste repository next to Canyonlands National Park on the Colorado Plateau.

In Montana, Earth First! has been organizing protests to stop oil-drilling in the Hall Creek drainage, a roadless area just south of Glacier National Park. The area is significant habitat for grizzly bears, wolves and the winter range for an elk herd. Last July, they occupied a Montana Senator's office for three days: following this, they passed out information sheets and circulated petitions.

Questionable logging practicies in Texas and Oregon, grizzly bear mismanagement in Yellowstone, and the dubious planning activities of the Forest Service in an Ohio forest are a few of the other issues Earth First! is confronting in America. In other countries, Earth First! is protesting a water project in a Swedish wilderness area, logging of old growth forests in Canada, and deforestation due to cattle ranching in Central America. The deforestation issue prompted the group to picket Santa Cruz area Burger Kings last year, since the fast food chain raises its beef in Central America.

Photo by EFRAM B. ADALEM

Former Wilderness Society lobbyists have taken to the woods: to blockade bulldozers and chainsaws, or chop down billboards.

While the group organizes letter-writing campaigns, blockades and boycotts, individuals may feel other activities are sometimes necessary to effect change. Ed Abbey, environmental writer and author of Earth First!'s gospel book, *The Monkeywrench Gang* epitomizes the group's attitude. "Oppose. If opposition is not enough, resist. If resistance is not enough, subvert," he said in a speech four years ago. The Earth First! slogan also sums it up: No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth. With their growing membership of about 6000, Earth First! hopes to help people save themselves from their own actions.

# CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

## Rape Rumors

The flurry of rumors over recent assaults against women on campus are unsubstantiated according to Campus Police. Only one incident was actually reported; on March 15 near McHenry Library, a student was grabbed from behind. The victim convinced the assailant she would return if he would let her go. She then entered the library and called the police.

University Police Lieutenant, Jan Tepper, told *City on a Hill* that the rumors of other attacks "are not true," and that the campus community should not be alarmed. "There are some who feel that the campus police hold back information for the campus, but this is not true either," said Tepper. "We publish a monthly list, and circulate it to the colleges and to *City on a Hill*."

Tepper pointed out that UCSC's Rape Prevention and Education Program and the self-defense courses taught downtown are "excellent," and suggested that women take advantage of these services.

## Gay-Lesbian Awareness Week

The Gay and Lesbian Alliance declared the week of May 6-11 the first on-campus Gay-Lesbian Awareness week. According to GALA, the purpose of the week-long series of speakers, seminars, meetings, and social events is to make the gay community more visible to both itself and to the rest of the campus and Santa Cruz communites. The events are as follows:

Monday, May 6—Buttons and pamphlets distributed. Dress "gay." Tuesday, May 7—8pm Cowell Dining Hall: Keynote speaker Harry Hay, the "father of gay liberation." Wednesday, May 8—3-6pm Kresge 159: Women's workshops on self-defense and other issues. From 4-6pm at Oakes 105, a lecture by GALA member Jeffrey Baptiste-Tarolofsky on "Coming Out and Staying Out: The Meaning of Gay Pride." A panel discussion follows. Also, from 7:30-9:30pm at Kresge 159, Harry Hay leads workshop on "Gay and Lesbian Community." Thursday, May 9—4-6pm Kresge 159, Kater Pollock, counselor, leads seminar on gay/lesbian counseling issues. Also, 7:30pm-1am Cowell Fireside: the film *The Word is Out* and others to be announced. Saturday, May 11— place and time to be announced, "A Gay Evening in May," dance and talent show.

## UCB Progressives Sweep

"We want to make the UC administration more accountable to the students," declared the newly-elected Berkeley president of Associated Students of University of California (ASUC) Pedro Noguera. Noguera's student political party, Cal Students for Equal Rights and Valid Education (Cal-SERVE), swept an unprecedented four out of five executive offices in the recent ASUC election. The progressive student party also won nine of the 18 available senate seats.

Nick Pacheco, executive vice president of ASUC, told *City on a Hill*, "This is the largest one-sided victory in quite a long time on the Berkeley campus, proving that recent activist proceedings have made a substantial impact on the student body."

Noguera hopes that the current anti-apartheid protests will create a new surge in student activism and awareness. He told *City on a Hill* that the progressive activist voice will now be heard in student government. "Student government could be used to further the awareness and goals of urgent progressive causes," Noguera concluded.

## And They Call This a Fad

In just one week UCSC students not only organized their own student sit-in against apartheid, but also organized the nationwide day of student strikes and protests. Students contacted colleges and universities in 30 different states. University of Wisconsin at Madison contacted the other states and helped set up a national communication network on student actions. As a result, a nationwide student computer network now exists not only for the anti-apartheid movement, but also to help schools organize around other student issues.

More than 100 colleges and universities supported the strike and protest, and actions ranged from students wearing black armbands to taking over administration buildings. Here are just a few of the actions reported at press time:

**UC Santa Barbara:** Five hundred students held a teach-in at the vice chancellor's office and 100 were expected to be arrested at 5pm on the 24th.

**UCLA:** Two thousand protested on April 23 and 250 slept in at Murphy Hall. Ninety were there on the evening of April 24, and they've arranged with the administration to clear out during the day and continue the sit-in during the night.

**UC Davis:** After 3000 students marched to the administration building, 25 students were arrested for occupying the chancellor's office.

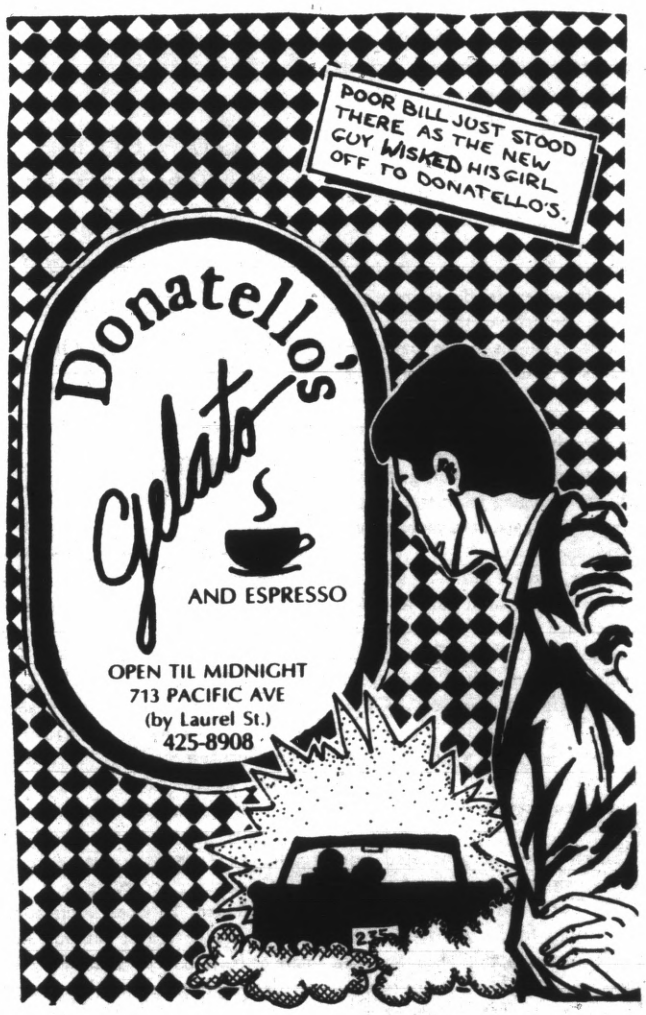
**UC San Diego:** Two thousand students rallied at the gym steps and then marched to Cluster Library where 100 students are now sitting in.

**University of Wisconsin at Madison:** Students marched to the state capitol building and the police agreed to give them an office for long-term occupation.

**Harvard:** Fifty students held a peaceful teach-in in the administration building and refused to leave when asked by the police.

**Tufts:** One hundred and fifty students took over the administration building and plan to spend the night.

And in Washington, DC two UCSC students—who flew to the east coast—were arrested with six other college students at the South African Embassy. They were released a few hours later, had dinner and were arraigned the next day.



# Making Room for Re-Entry Men

by Alan Kahn

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Jim Tait.

WHEN DENNIS JOHNston, a 34-year-old re-entry student, attended one of his first classes at UCSC, the other students thought that he was the professor. Johnston, now a senior in psychology, found it flattering "for a while." Then one student commented "Heh, we've even got an old man in the class." Although, according to Johnston, the student "didn't mean any harm" the statement hurt.

The life of a returning older student can be a roller coaster of emotional ups and downs. To provide support for these students, UCSC has maintained re-entry services for the last seven years. Until this year the services focused primarily on the needs of women, but now Re-entry Student Services has expanded to meet the needs of returning men.

UCSC has the highest percentage of re-entry students in the UC system. Twenty percent of UCSC's student population is over the age of 25, compared with a system-wide average of only eight percent. Bill Warters, head of Re-entry Men's Services, speculates that older students choose this campus for "the relaxed, non-competitive environment and the narrative evaluation system." Mitch Nailer, a re-entry graduate student in the History of Consciousness department, said evaluations are part of the "innovative thinking" that make UCSC a "non-traditional" campus that older students find attractive.

Warters is currently designing a brochure to advertise the men's re-entry program in the campus community. The brochure will also be used for statewide admissions recruitment. He believes the program is a public relations boom because it makes UCSC "a campus of choice." UCSC is the first campus to have re-entry services specifically designed for men. Warters speculated that more men are returning to college because of "the changing job market, higher divorce rates, and more mobility of individuals in society."

These students return for a number of reasons, but most want to make a big change in their lives. "Many men come back to upgrade their job skills," said Jim Tait, a re-entry student who returned last year to UCSC after 10 years in the job market. "Maybe they never went to college," he continued, "or they got a degree and weren't able to do anything with it."

Shortly after he graduated from UCSC with a degree in psychology in 1972, Tait found that he had chosen the wrong field. "All those great grades on exams didn't help me when I was seeing troubled people on a daily basis," he said. Tait explained that he had to make the choice between doing a "mediocre job" or leaving the field. After several years of working other jobs, Tait decided to return to school and pursue his dream of becoming an oceanographer.

> *Some of the attitudes that men encounter are 'college is no place for a man with a family to support' or 'you're taking the place of a younger man.'*

The decision to go back to school is a very hard one, said Tait. "You must be either very dissatisfied with your life," he added, "or very brave." For Tait, his decision to start school again contained elements of both sentiments. "It's a risk for a man to drop something he's been doing for years," he said, asserting that society disapproves of re-entry students.

"There's prejudice out there," he continued, "against people like me." This pressure, according to a Re-entry Student Services information sheet, takes the form of "attitudes that have no basis in fact." Some of the attitudes men encounter are "College is no place for a man who has a family to support," and "You're taking the place of a younger man."

According to Warters, these and other attitudes prevent many men from returning to school. The belief that older people shouldn't go to school, Warters said, "is a myth. It's important to acknowledge that your needs change."

The reality of returning to school is often more difficult than the decision it took to get there. According to a re-entry publication, many people who return to school experience a loss of income, time, status, friends, and self-esteem. When an older person goes to school, they must give up the financial independence that they had in the working world. As Dennis Johnston puts it, "After ten or twenty years of making money, all of a sudden you're poor. It's hard to re-adjust."

Older students often find it difficult to meet the time demands of school. Johnston explained, "When you come back, school is a 24-hour job." School must frequently take precedence over family and friends. Study time and classes often conflict with child-raising, house care, personal relationships, and employment. The conflict is often intensified for a single parent.

Despite these problems, Johnston said, "Re-entry students have a reputation for being excellent students." These students are "not just trying to get through school," said Tait, "They're trying to accomplish something." In addition to a drive to succeed, Johnston pointed out, "It's hard to flunk out, because if you do, you've got no place to go."

Another problem older students face is loneliness. Outside of the re-entry program, there are no social gatherings for older students on campus. According to Warters, older students "can't help feeling the isolation and alienation of being different in a large group."

Johnston found that though "the younger students are nice to me," he needed friends of his own age. In his first year of school, Johnston saw all five of his older male friends drop out of school for various reasons.

One of the basic aims of Re-entry Student Services is to facilitate the formation of friendships and gradually create a supportive peer group that men can fall back on when they are having problems. "We want to make a warm heart on campus," Warters said, "a place where people can touch base."

THE MEN'S RE-ENTRY program however, faces a major obstacle because many men will not use the program. As Johnston explained, men "aren't willing to reach out and say 'I need support.' " Mitch Nailer agreed. "There is a myth that men don't have equal needs for support and reinforcement as women do." He added, "Men are supposed to be self-sufficient and self-counseling."

Warters became involved in the creation of the men's program while he was working as a peer advisor at Kresge. There he met several re-entry men and became acquainted with their problems. When he asked around to find out if there were any programs to help these men, he found nothing. In the fall of 1984, Warters joined the Women's Re-entry Steering Commitee to outline the needs of a men's program. The committee made recommendations for the program's establishment to Student Services Vice-Chancellor Bruce Moore, who was very supportive of the idea and in January, Warters was hired to head Men's Re-Entry Services.

At first the women's and men's programs were housed in the same office, which according to Warters, caused some difficulties. "The women needed their own space," said Warters. Johnston explained that women could not discuss such issues as rape, divorce, and other personal issues with a man present. He said that men also needed their own space because they found it difficult to discuss sexuality and marital problems with women in the room. To ease the tension, and to ensure that his program did not detract from the success of the women's program, Warters moved his office in with the Disabled Students' Services and the veterans' program in Hahn Student Services. Warters is now also looking for a lounge on campus that re-entry men can use.

The men's re-entry program offers many services to help the returning student both academically and on a community level. It provides information on topics such as academics, child care, financial aid, and how to approach campus bureaucracy. Students can obtain tutoring in science and quantitative psychology courses, and study skills workshops can help the older student re-learn the fine art of test-taking, time management, and essay writing. There are also weekly brown bag lunch presentations on topics that concern men, such as anger management, health issues, and relationships.

One of the most popular social gatherings is the Friday afternoon happy hour at the Whole Earth Restauraunt for both men and women. All this has been done on a small budget of some $1200, which Warters said "has practically run out." For next year, Warters prepared a slightly larger budget request which he hopes will increase the programming available to men.

In the future, Warters wants to develop writing workshops, a library and resource file on men's issues, a scholarship fund for re-entry students, and more social events. He wants also to diversify the program by cooperating with "EOP and other organizations" on joint events. The men's re-entry is not a "men's club" Johnston emphasized, "we can't exclude anyone—we're a people group."

"Older men and women are a great resource on this campus," said Johnston. Older and younger students can not only learn together, but also teach one another. "Older students have the techniques, ideas, insight, and hands-on experience that younger people lack." Younger students, he continued, have the energy and enthusiasm that you lose after 10 years out of school. As you grow older, you can lose the craving to learn," concluded Johnston. "But it rekindles when you come back."

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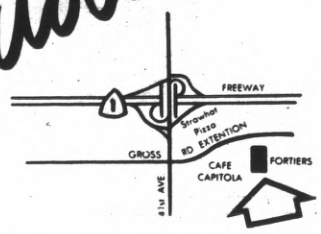

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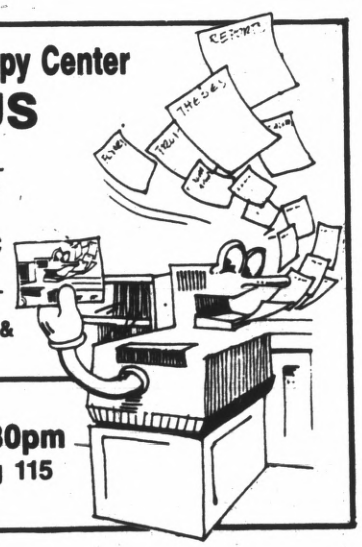


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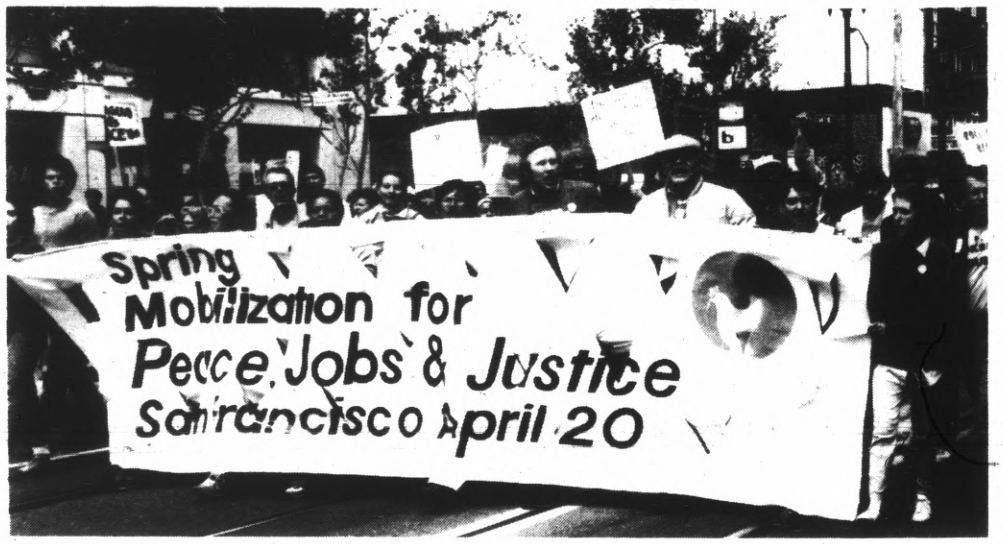
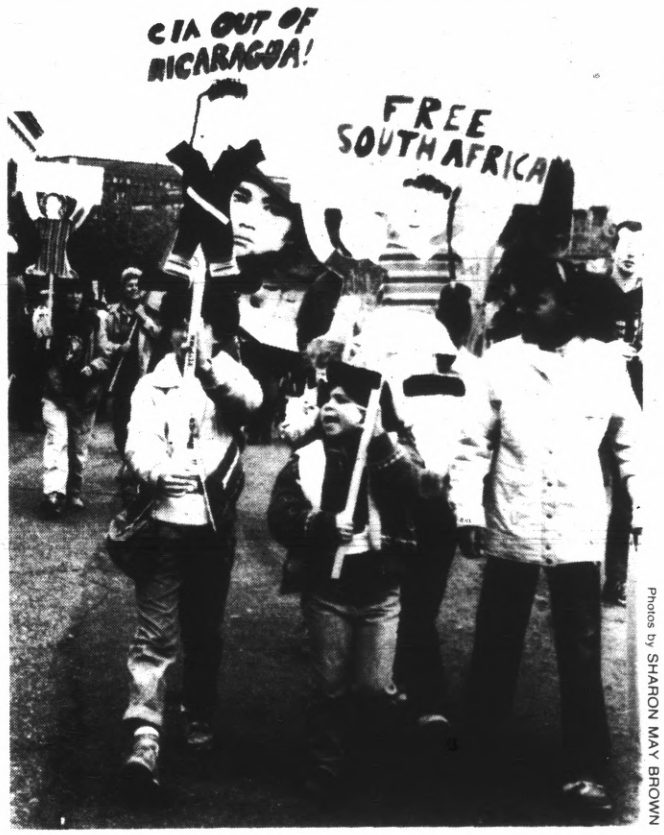



Photos by SHARON MAY BROWN

## *Spring Mobilization*

# The Madness Stops Here

AN ESTIMATED 50,000 people of every description flooded the San Francisco streets Saturday to deliver this year's strongest call yet for "peace, jobs and justice." Organized by the Spring Mobilization Committee—a nationwide coalition of labor, peace, anti-intervention, senior citizens, student and anti-apartheid groups, among others—the rally featured both harsh criticism of the Reagan administration and encouragement for what many speakers termed the resurgence of US political activism.

The coalition staged similar rallies in several other cities Saturday, but the San Francisco event drew the largest crowd. About 26,000 people attended the Washington, DC demonstration, and a few thousand rallied in Los Angeles, Seattle and other cities.

Before the rally, demonstrators marched down Market Street in a procession that lasted over an hour. Hundreds of banners choked the mile-long route, promoting divestment from South Africa, self-determination in Central America, and many other causes. A 40-foot long inflated whale floated on the river of people, sporting a "Save the Humans" message; a contingent of handicapped demonstrators wheeled by on wheelchairs; a model of the USS *Missouri*—the Navy battleship that may soon be home-ported in San Francisco, potentially armed with nuclear weapons—floated in the Civic Center fountains; and a band of anarchists in white "radiation" suits allowed some sheep to lead them through the chaos. The sheep were symbolic, they said, of the US public—which are typically "led around blindly until they're slaughtered."

Almost every speaker at the four-hour event expressed solidarity with the student sit-ins at UC Berkeley and on campuses nationwide. Former UCB student Mario Savio, made famous by his role in the Berkeley Free Speech Movement 20 years ago, said "reports on the death of the student movement were exaggerated."

"Let Berkeley be an encouragement to the movement," Savio said, "and a warning to the government."

Oakland Congressmember Ron Dellums echoed Savio's sentiments, exhorting the administration to "stop the madness...of being in bed with the fascist government of South Africa.

"We should stand in solidarity with students [sitting in] at Berkeley," Dellums said. "I went to jail, and I loved it, it liberated me." Dellums was recently jailed in Washington, DC for protesting at the South African embassy there and is one of the 1800 people to take such action so far.

San Francisco Supervisor Harry Britt didn't beat around the bush, but drew a direct parallel between Reagan's policies and those of Adolf Hitler. Through his callousness toward human rights, blatant use of lies and propaganda, rampant militarism, and cuts in social programs, Reagan is doing things "in a way that hasn't been done since the Third Reich," Britt said. "The spirit and power of Ronald Reagan are connected to the spirit and power of Nazi Germany."

Other speakers at the rally included Jack Hoenig of the California Labor Federation, Mario Obledo, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport and singer Holly Near. The Reverend Cecil Williams, of San Francisco's Glide Memorial Church, also relayed a message from one speaker who couldn't attend—Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Black South African human rights activist and Nobel laureate. "We salute you for your own commitment to the establishment of a more just international order," quoted Williams. "We are one family—the human family. Stand with us, so we can have victory."

*—Chris Geiger*

Photo by DANIEL WEISS

# CITY*clips*

## Assaulting Maneuvers

The Navy ships participating in last week's maneuvers off Santa Cruz found themselves facing an unexpected foe. Perturbed by the exercises and their possible implications, two local residents decided to stage their own counter-maneuvers in a 12-foot boat they rented for $15. Last Thursday and Friday, they set out from the Capitola pier to protest both the ships' presence and US Central American policy.

"We were basically making a statement that we don't appreciate the Navy's operations," said Dennis Werdmuller von Elgg, one of the protesters. "We're just tired of this war bullshit."

At one point on Thursday, the USS *Tripoli* sent out a small launch to intercept the protesters and warn them away. Instead of returning to shore, the rented craft proceeded to circle the *Tripoli* several times, waving protest signs. According to Werdmuller von Elgg, some of the sailors on board seemed to support the demonstrators' message.

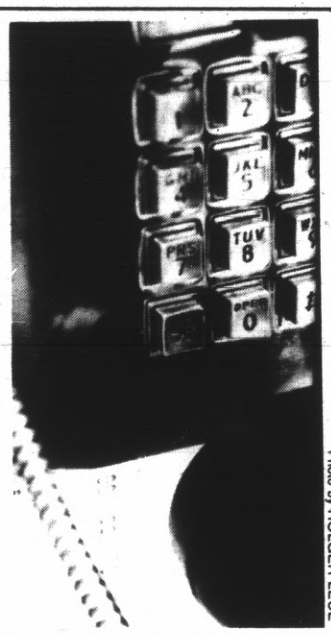
The maneuvers are officially titled the "Coastal Defense Exercises"; but one of the crafts involved—the *Tripoli*—is classified as an "amphibious assault craft," designed to carry a full Marine battalion with equipment. No Marines participated in the exercises, however, and the *Tripoli* was used only as a helicopter platform, according to Ken McNeill, assistant public affairs officer for the Navy in San Francisco.

Marines or no Marines, Werdmuller von Elgg still believes the maneuvers provided direct training for US intervention in Central America. "And Monterey Bay is not unlike the Bay of Fonseca [between Nicaragua and El Salvador]," Werdmuller von Elgg said.

## The City Behind the Sit-In

UCSC anti-apartheid protesters Tuesday night asked for and received a Santa Cruz City Council endorsement of the sit-in at McHenry (renamed Mandela) Library. People packed the council chamber as student Annika Kahn asked the council for a "formal and public endorsement" of the protest. Well into their second week, students are continuing their occupation to protest UC investments in companies doing business with South Africa.

In addition to a statement of support, one student asked for the use of city facilities to publicize the apartheid issue, while another asked for the mayor to proclaim a "day of divestment" in Santa Cruz. Another student, Luke Adams, asked the council to "show some guts behind an endorsement," adding that by "guts" he means money to provide food and supplies for students at the sit-in.



Photos by SHARON MAY BROWN

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Councilmember Michael Rotkin quickly drafted and proposed a resolution of support at the end of the public comments, which was seconded by Councilmember Jane Weed. The resolution passed 6-1, with Councilmember Katy Sears-Williams casting the only no vote.

Sears-Williams said she disagreed with apartheid just as much as anyone else at the meeting, but felt that divestment was the wrong way of ending it. Referring to the US withdrawal of investment in South Africa, she said she didn't want to "destroy the economy of South Africa," and "turn it over to people who were incapable of running [it.]" Her statement received a loud hissing from the audience, which she called "rude."

After the vote, Wormhoudt thanked the students for bringing the issue of apartheid to public attention, and said she would be "very happy" to meet with them concerning their other requests later.

## Feeding Anti-Apartheid

Numerous community businesses have helped feed the students sitting in at McHenry (alias Mandela) Library this week. Greg Wachs, a coordinator of the sit-in's food table, said the food donations have enabled many students to "stay and continue important work."

Local businesses' reasons for donating food have been as varied as the food given.

Miriam Stombler, a baker at Kelly's French Pastry, delivered a message from the staff and management "that Kelly's supports the student's efforts to protest apartheid, and we ourselves are opposed to apartheid." Kelly's donated baguettes because, Stombler said, "the cliche 'let them eat cake' was getting old."

Terry Boyd, owner of Lip Smackin' Ribs and Chicken, said they donated five cups of chili because some students asked, and also in the hopes that some will remember the Lip Smackin' name "and come on down for some real good food"—this time to buy it.

Other food donors were the Neighborhood Food Co-op, the Saturn Cafe, Nature's Bounty, The Santa Cruz Coffee Roasting Company, the Horn of Plenty, and the Staff of Life. Ferrell's gave donuts, the Bubble Cafe sent oranges, and more bagels came from Le Cafe Bleu. The Upper Crust donated pizza, and the Catalyst ham, while muffins arrived from Zachary's Restaurant, and scones from Emily's Good Things to Eat. Students at the food table reported that although they initially had to solicit businesses for food, offers are now flowing in from all sides.

Observing the community-wide support of the students, one-time Berkeley activist and present spokesperson for Community Foods Ron Holman said he was heartened to see that in the '80s—unlike in the '60s—businesses are contributing to student activism.

## The Home Front

A San Francisco federal judge directed Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 5888's controversial case against the national VFW back to Santa Cruz Superior Court Tuesday, after concluding that it should be decided by state rather than federal courts.

Composed predominantly of Vietnam veterans, the post gained nationwide attention for its rebellion against US—and national VFW—policy on Central America. VFW National Commander Billy Ray Cameron expelled the post on March 18, claiming it violated VFW bylaws by its actions. Santa Cruz Superior Court Judge Donald May quickly issued a temporary injunction against the revocation, and the national VFW appealed the case to the federal court in San Francisco. Tuesday's hearing was intended only to decide which court should have jurisdiction.

5888 Commander Richard Anderson was happy to keep the case in Santa Cruz, citing a "home field advantage." If federal courts had taken the issue, however, national groups such as the ACLU would have come to the post's aid, he said.

As the furor has grown in recent months, so has 5888's size and support. So far, four other posts have endorsed the post's Central American stance: Santa Barbara; Garberville, California; Casselberry, Florida; and Pecatonic, Illinois. Membership has leaped from 67 to 140, and $1200 in donations have flowed in. Anderson said he expects many more posts to declare their support. "Once we win—and I think we'll win—other posts will be more likely to follow suit," he said. The first local hearing is expected sometime in May.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# LETTERS *to the* STAFF

## *Pigstye* is Trash

Dear Staff:

Have you noticed what's going on at Porter College lately? It seems that the literary respectability of UCSC is in question. A group of industrious Porter students have once again distributed the Porter "literary" magazine, *Pigstye* (volume 7, number 3). Though the contents of previous issues have been questionable (that is, bordering on pornography), the Porter *Pigstye* has reached an all-time low with stories such as "The Way of a Maid With a Man" by "Tricia Fishbait," and the ever popular "A Feminist Death" by "Jeremiah Cornelian, II."

"A Feminist Death" tells the story of a feminist/lesbian's encounter with an incestuous father and a gun-toting rapist, in intimate detail. Not only is the main character presented in a degrading fashion from a sexist viewpoint, but the climax (if you'll excuse the pun) of this story is nothing less than violent pornography.

To top it off, the editor has issued a disclaimer on the back page which says that because I am opposed to trash being printed in the Porter "Lit Mag," I am a Fascist Censor and need to be, "...indoctrinated into the proper mode of thinking at our new Facility for Underground Conceptual Karmas or join the Youth Objectivist Union." Check out the acronym, folks.

I'd like to know who "Tricia Fishbait" and "Jeremiah Cornelian, II" really are. I'd also like to know why Sherri Hill, the editor, feels that she has some obligation to print this stuff. What is an editor for? It's too bad that the pieces that might be worth reading are overshadowed by stories such as "A Feminist Death." Given the recent attacks against women on this campus, this sort of material is especially disturbing. Finally, in answer to the editor's comment on the last page, I agree: "drug abuse is no excuse for poor journalism."

Sincerely,
Kristi Anderson
Porter College

In support:
Ana Douglass, Selina Lewis, James Beavan Horner, Niki Jerozal, Joseph Long, Patricia Billard, Kristin J. Bradburn, Chris Rohrer

## A 'Disastrous' Article

Dear Staff:

Michael Miovic's April 4 article "A Not So Natural Disaster" outraged us. With the professed aim of "lifting the wool from the public's eyes" about the political causes of famine in Africa, the article actually reinforces the lies that allow famine and poverty to continue. It is, perhaps unwittingly, a dangerous piece of corporate propaganda that has no place as "analysis" in a progressive newspaper.

Miovic says that the problem is a "lack of agricultural development." The opposite is true. The Third World suffers from "development" itself, initiated with colonialism and directed by Western banks and corporations. This "development" is responsible for economies based on exports rather than self-sufficiency, land concentrated in the hands of the few, widespread ecological devastation, and a forced dependency on Western technology (including so-called "improved seeds" that only worsen the situation). The "development" Miovic says is lacking has so far created mass starvation and poverty in a continent that fed itself for thousands of years. The only benefits have been to banks, corporations, and a small African ruling class.

The article does not explain that most of the world's food (grain) goes to feed rich countries' cattle, and that the global food problem is one of distribution—using grain to raise hamburgers rather than to raise children—and not of scarcity. Nor did the article mention the "debt crisis," a main source of the current rise in starvation.

The hidden truth is that famine and underdevelopment were actively created by colonial powers and the USA. The result is the continuing unnecessary starvation of hundreds of millions of people, by far the worst holocaust in human history.

By endorsing the US AID, "improved seeds," and more "development," the article sees solutions in the very forces that create underdevelopment, dependency, and hunger. Because of this it only hinders efforts for real solutions to Africa's planned famine.

Sincerely,
Bill Hall,
Judy Hurley

## Ironic Porn

Dear Staff:

Reading the article "*Newlook* Poses New Dangers" (April 11), I remembered something that happened during spring break. I was at a friend's house and he mentioned an article on sex perverts in *Penthouse*. I guffawed at that and then he showed it to me. I read the article and was amazed that it was well-written and that it exposed some flaws in pornography. The format of the article reminded me of what it would be like to find a pro-gun control article in a magazine like *Soldier of Fortune*.

Anthony Walton

## Sick of Feminists

Dear Staff:

I am sick and tired of being threatened, coerced, challenged, and generally pushed around by feminists.

I applied for a job as a maid at the same motel in the years of '83 and '84. I was told by the manager that I can't be hired because I "was a man, and I don't blame them, they want more money"—How the Hell does she know? I got jobs in motels as a maid for years. I even wrote an article about it for a magazine. I was fired in another place on Ocean Street. I was mocked by being made to wear a female blouse because of the color of the maid's uniforms. Who's prejudiced against who?

"All men are created equal."

Sincerely,
Mel Spivak

# EDITORIAL

## Lessons From the Past

IT SEEMS FITTING THAT THE TENTH ANniversary of the end of the US war in Vietnam coincides with the nationwide surge of student protests against apartheid. The anti-war movement helped stop the war, and today's growing movement proves that activism in the US is still alive. By keeping the momentum going, we can effectively challenge—and conceivably end—US support of apartheid, US intervention in Central America, and US aggression in other parts of the Third World.

Since thousands of students are now assuming roles as political activists and leaders, the tenth anniversary is an appropriate time to draw lessons from the movement that helped end the Vietnam war. Most importantly, the '60s proved that protest is effective even when our nation's leaders don't appear to be listening. Although he refrained from saying so publicly, Richard Nixon admitted in his *Memoirs* that widespread protest in the US eventually inhibited him from taking further action in Vietnam.

But protest—and change—take time. As UCSC lecturer Marge Frantz put it, "People have to learn to be in it for the long haul and not just for the moment." The Vietnamese themselves offer the greatest living example of perseverance in the face of hardship. They survived 30 years of war, during which two million of their people were killed, food was often scarce, and the future seemed hopelessly bleak. But they were tireless and, ultimately, victorious.

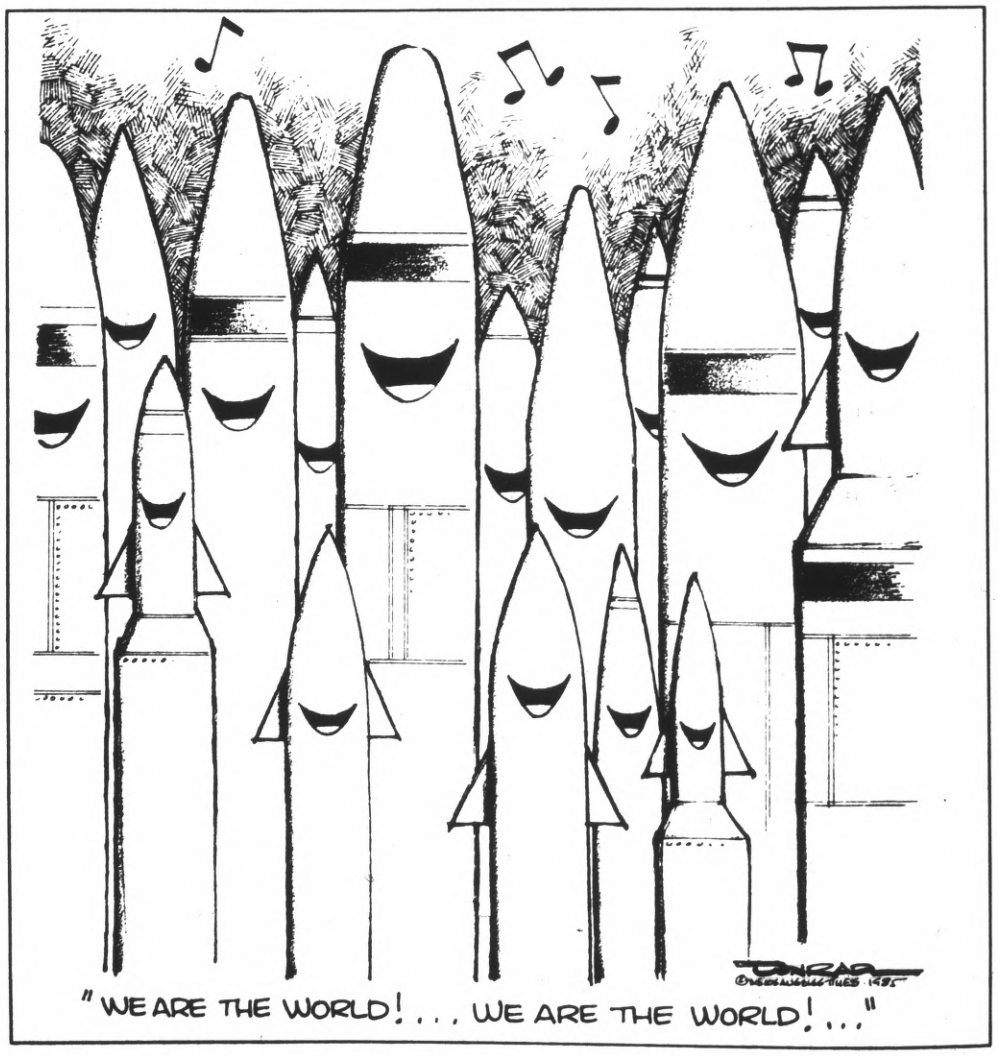
The tenth anniversary is the perfect opportunity to examine and challenge the US government's efforts to thwart revolutionary movements around the world. In Vietnam, Central America, and South Africa, US administrations and their surrogate rulers abroad have invoked the "threat of communism" as justification for US intervention and support for oppressive regimes.

The US government's stand blinds people to the real issue: independence. How can the Reagan administration declare the Nicaraguan elections invalid because they allegedly excluded conservative parties, while supporting South African elections which deny voting rights to the nation's 22 million Black majority? Obviously the "communist threat" really means "threat of independence" from US influence.

At the heart of US imperialism also lies racism, which is so deeply ingrained in our culture that it can even confound those who oppose it. The anti-war movement, following on the heels of the civil rights movement, became divided over this issue.

The anti-apartheid movement inevitably leads us to explore the source of, and possible solutions to, racism. For students, the push for university divestment is a logical first step toward the larger goal of ending apartheid. It also creates a forum for addressing—and eradicating—racism here. A concrete short-term goal such as divestment can motivate us to meet that challenge. Our primary concern should be unity; without it we are powerless.

Informed, concerted action—not vicious finger pointing or lengthy discussions about white guilt—will help us achieve divestment, weaken the apartheid state, and confront racism here and abroad. Hopefully, through determination and consciousness we can avoid the pitfalls that plagued our predecessors.



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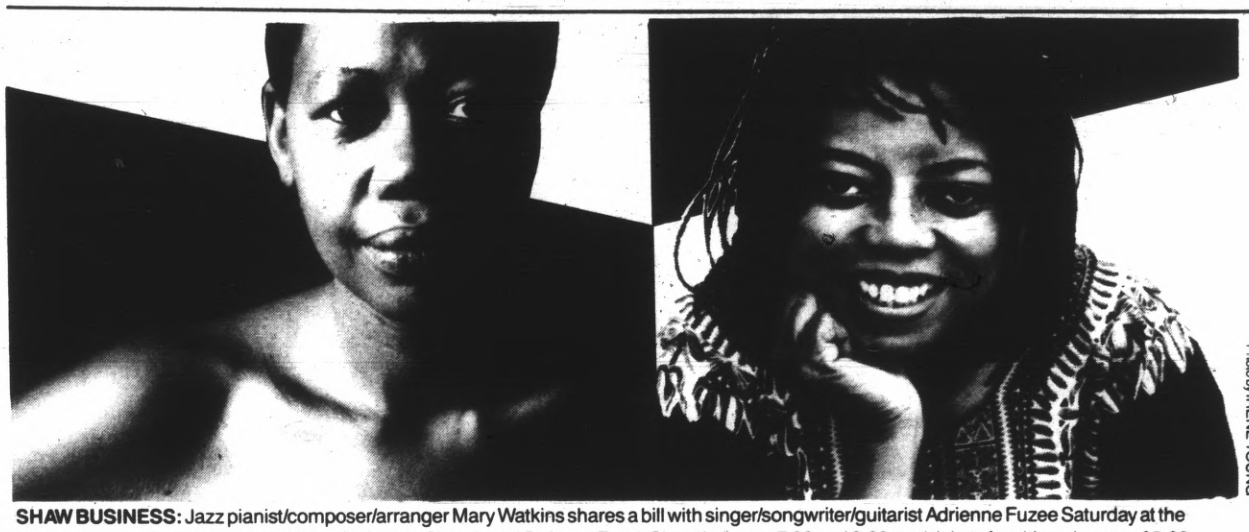

Photo by IRENE YOUNG

**SHAW BUSINESS:** Jazz pianist/composer/arranger Mary Watkins shares a bill with singer/songwriter/guitarist Adrienne Fuzee Saturday at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center; it's a benefit for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund. Showtimes are 7:30 and 9:30, and tickets for either show are $5-$8 (sliding scale).

## Kim and Martha Move

Music by George Winston, Yoko Ono, Maurice Ravel, and Special Fun all at one show? Kim Arrow and Martha Curtis (visiting artists at UCSC's Theater Arts Program) at the same show, with the music? It's true. These accomplished dancers will be performing a six-part dance including the *Sixteen Phases of Kaspar Hauser According to Peter Handke*, the story of a boy isolated in a basement for 13 of his 16 years. There are light parts to the show also, but we'll save those as a surprise.

It sounds as though Arrow and Curtis deserve all the attention they get; from Greece to Mexico to San Francisco, they've been described as "witty," "thoughtful," and a "tour-de-force." What more can be said about such excellence? Maybe just, "Be there, aloha."

Where? Oh yeah, at the Louden Nelson Community Center Theater, on April 26, 27, and 28 at 8pm. Tickets are $6 for general admission, and $4 for students and senior citizens. See you there.

*—Dan C. Vent*

## Indonesia in your Ear

The music of Indonesia has been in the news a lot lately (that's sarcasm, folks), making Andrew Weintraub's senior recital of music and dance from West Java all the more timely.

Classical ensemble music as well as the latest from the West Javanese gamelan and *kacapi suling* (zither-flute) will be performed by Weintraub on various percussion instruments. Marcus Kaufman, who studied *suling* in West Java for two years, and dancers Undang Sumarna and Dena Bjornlie will perform with Weintraub.

Weintraub has been playing West Javanese music at UCSC for the last three years, two of them as a teaching assistant; he spent last summer in West Java, doing independent research. Dancer Undang Sumarna, Weintraub's teacher during that summer, will perform for the first time in the US during this concert. A modern dance piece by Dena Bjornlie accents the traditional musical accompaniment , and the program also includes the Santa Cruz premier of *Serenade* for guitar by composer Lou Harrison.

The performance is sponsored by those nice folks at the Board of Studies for Music (that's not sarcasm, folks) who aren't charging admission. The performance is Friday, April 26 at the Performing Arts Concert Hall, and the show starts at 8pm.

*—Bjorn Toulouse*

## Absolutely Free!

Free? Did you say free?

That's what I said. And that's what UCSC Senior Viola Player David Laurence said.

But free? That's awfully nice of him.

Yup, For free, he's going to play viola works by Bach, Bloch, and Bruch. Yes, the three B's. But that's not all, just as the three Musketeers eventually became four, so did the B's. David will also perform chamber music by non other than...Beethoven along with original pieces.

And all this for free?

Yes, on Sunday at 8pm at the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall.

But wait! There's more! Two members of the music faculty, violinist Roy Malan and pianist Sylvia Jenkins, are performing together in what they call a "sunny springtime mode." What better time for the likes of Beethoven's warm, bright *Sonata in D Major*? For this and more seasonal celebration, be at the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall on Wednesday at 8pm. Tickets can be had for $2 for students and seniors, $5 for general admission. That's practically free...

*—Klans Eccle Meuzic*

## Blue Heaven

First-class bluegrass comes to Santa Cruz this week in the form of the Seldom Scene. These five formidable musicians, (John Duffey, vocals and mandolin; Mike Auldridge, vocals and Dobro; Ben Eldridge, banjo; Tom Gray, bass; and Phil Rosenthal on vocals and guitar), form a blend of improvisation and traditional music that's been called "the bluegrass sound at its finest."

Onstage, The Seldom Scene is simply a gathering of virtuoso musicians having a good time. Playlists aren't necessary for this band; they decide what to play based on their audience's reaction. Their repetoire is huge; they've released 10 albums in as many years.

They may have been more famous in decades past, but the Scene still promises a quality of performance that is truly seldom seen—or heard. The New York *Times* says that the're "Probably the best bluegrass band in the land," and the opportunity to see the "best" at anything is rare.

You, however have that chance Monday, at O.T. Price's. (3660 Soquel Drive). Showtime is 8:30pm with Sidesaddle opening the sit-down show. Tickets are $7.50 in advance, $8.50 at the door.

*—Hans Dondi Best*

## The Beat And The Bottom Line

You may not know Paul Wagner's name, but you've probably danced to some of his clients' music. As a recording artist/impresario/promo person with more than a decade in the music biz, Paul has helped to launch more than a few careers—Tao Chemical and Kim Dorrell (remember "Micro Man?") among them. Now he's out to help launch yours. Wagner, one of the 5600 Americans qualified to vote in the Grammy Awards, is teaching a five-session seminar on "Making a Career in Music."

"Inside information on the industry changes so quickly," Wagner told *City on a Hill*. "So instead of giving tips that could be outmoded in six months—what radio station plays what, and so forth—I want to teach how to develop marketing skills, regardless of trends."

If you're a would-be, could-be or currently professional musician in any field (Heavy Metal to Bluegrass and everything in between), Wagner is convinced you'll benefit from his streetsmarts and experience. "It's a cold, cruel world out there," he says. "But you don't have to just blindly leap and hope you'll end up a star."

"Making a Career in Music" is sponsored by the Santa Cruz School of Music, and held for the next five Saturdays at the Guitar Showcase (1360 41st Avenue, Capitola). Tickets are $7.50 a session; for more information, call 476-4882.

*—Faye Mussoon*

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# Thursday 25

## ☐concerts

Jaime Ponce highlights this evening of Latin American music. 7:30pm, Sluggo's, Porter College. Free.

## ☐meetings

AASA general meeting to discuss plans for the quarter and future events that will be held this quarter. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge. Free.

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan Spring quarter speakers, events, rallies. New members always welcome. 7pm, Merrill 102, Campus Only.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3, Campus Only.

## ☐workshop

Career Options with an Art major. For sign-up and info., 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, Free.

Andrew Weintraub presents his senior recital of eclectic musical styles played on gamelan and guitar, featuring music from West Java and "Serenade for Guitar and Percussion" by Lou Harrison. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, Free.

Alligator Records recording star and blues legend: Albert Collins and the Icebreakers with special guest Charlie Musselwhite and friend, blues harp and guitar extraordinaire. 9pm, Kresge Town Hall, $3 students; $4.50 general.

stop by Career Services, 123 Hahn or call x2183. 7pm, Porter Fellows Lounge, Career Services, Campus Only.

## ☐exhibits

Sponsor Art Board.

Karen Willemsen. Charcoal sketches, photos. Through April 27, Stevenson Coffeeshop, Free.

Donald Weygandt and Patrick Aherne. A Recent Retrospective. Through April 26. Stevenson Library, Free.

## ☐miscellaneous

"Great Borneo Traverse." A multi-media slide presentation featuring famed mountain climber Rick Ridgeway on a 1500 mi. coast-to-coast traverse across Borneo. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, $2.

# Friday 26

## ☐movies

*The Troupe.* Falafel Fest '85 presents a video showing of this Israeli musical. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

*How Much Is Enough?* 8pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

## ☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players will perform works by Berio, Schumann, Mozart, and Ravel.

## ☐lectures

"Political Continuities in the Revolutionary Tradition in France, 1789-1870." Francois Furet, distinguished scholar of the French Revolution. 4pm, Stevenson Conference room, Free.

"Compasses Frozen in Rocks: The Discovery That Compasses Once Pointed South." Allan Cox, Professor of Geophysics, recipient of the Arthur L. Day Prize, National Academy of Sciences. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

"The Comedy of Value: Romance and Morality in Marxist Political Economy." Cheyney Ryan, Professor of Philosophy, University of Oregon. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

Richard Anderson of Santa Cruz VFW Post 5888 will speak about their stand against US intervention in Central America which led to the national VFW revoking their charter. 5pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge, Free.

## ☐sports

Men's Tennis. Round Robin Tournament. All day at the University of Nevada at Reno, April 26-27. Free.

## ☐workshop

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de Poesia y cuento en espanol. 5:30pm, 209 Oakes, Free.

## ☐miscellaneous

Falafel Fest '85, an Israel independence and cultural celebration. 5-7pm, Stevenson Courtyard, Free.

# Saturday 27

## ☐movies

*Carole King: One to One.* An excellent music video with King talking about her life and career and performing many of her most famous songs. 7pm, Stevenson Rec Room, Free.

## ☐concerts

Gustav Leonhardt. This world-famous harpsichordist is an international favorite, as much for his charm as for his musical brilliance. Co-sponsored by the Festival of Living Music. 8pm, First Congregational Church, High Street, $5.50 students/seniors; $7.50 general.

Phrygian Truckstop, the UCSC student new music ensemble, presents an evening of state-of-the-art compositions, including several originals and premieres. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

## ☐sports

Intramural Beginning Singles Tennis Tournament. Are you taking a beginning tennis class, or learning the game on your own? Then come test your skills with other progressing players. 9am to 3pm. Sign up in the OPERS office. East Field courts. $2 ball fee, campus only.

Men's Tennis. Round Robin Tournament. All day at the University of Nevada at Reno, April 26-27. Free.

Men's and Women's Indoor Soccer Tournaments. Men's tournament Sat. and Sun. beginning at 9am. Women's tournament Sun. beginning at noon. West Field House, Free.

Men's Rugby. Home game vs. Walnut Creek Vikings. 1pm, East Field, free.

## ☐exhibits

Shelley Ward. Photos. Opens today through May 11. Stevenson Coffeeshop, free.

## ☐miscellaneous

4th Annual Farm and Garden Plant Sale. Saturday 11am to 1pm (10-11 members only); Sunday 11am to 1pm. Barn Theater Parking Lot.

# Sunday 28

## ☐theater

Performance of scenes from *As You Like It* by the Royal Shakespeare Co., followed by a reading of the play, *A Midsummer's Night Dream.* Paul Whitworth from the Company will be reading the part of Oberon. 12:30pm, Cowell Courtyard, Free.

## ☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players will perform works by Berio, Schumann, Mozart, and Ravel. 2pm, Crown Dining Hall, Free.

The Camerata Choral Group will perform Jewish religious and cultural pieces. The chorus consists of nearly 40 performers from all over the world. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, $3 students/seniors; $5 general.

Violist David Laurence presents his senior recital, *Forward Into the Past,* featuring works by J.C. Bach, Max Bruch and Ernst Block, chamber pieces with viola, and original piano compositions. 8pm, Performing

# VIEWfinder

**APTOS TWIN 688-6541**
**I. Blood Simple** Sat-Sun 1:15, 3, 4:45, 6:30, 8:30, 10:20, Mon-Fri 6:30, 8:30, 10:20
**II. Desperately Seeking Susan** Mon-Fri 6, 8, 10, Sat-Sun 2, 4, 6, 10, Sneak Preview: **Gotcha** Sat-Sun 8pm

**CAPITOLA THEATER 688-7814**
**I. The Slugger's Wife**
**II. Starman**
Call theater for showtimes

**DEL MAR 425-0616**
**I. Stick** 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8:10, 10:30
**II. Witness** 1:20, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:10
**III. Just One of the Boys** 1:40, 3:50, 6, 8:20, 10:30
**IV. Moving Violations** 1:10, 3, 4:45, 6:30, 8:30, 10:20

**41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841**
**I. Lost in America** 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:20, 8:20, 10:10
**II. Beverly Hills Cop** 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10
**III. Mask** 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 9:50

**MOVIE I & II 426-9409**
**I. The Killing Fields** Fri-Sun 8:20, Sun 4, Mon-Thurs 8:50
**Alamo Bay** Fri-Sun 6:30, 10:45, Mon-Thurs 7
**II. Cat's Eye** Fri-Sun 6:45, 10:30, Mon-Thurs 9 **The Last Dragon** Fri-Sun 8:30, Sun 4:45, Mon-Thurs 7

**NICKELODEON 426-7500**
**I. Stop Making Sense** 6:35, 8:15, 9:55, Sat 4:55, Sun 3:15, 4:55
**II. Amadeus** 6:45, 9:30, Sat 3:55, Sun 1:05, 3:55
**III. The Gods Must Be Crazy** 6:30, 8:30, 10:25, Sat 4:30, Sun 2:30, 4:30
**IV. Sunday in the Country** 7, 8:45, 10:30, Sat 5:10, Sun 3:20, 5:10

**RIO 423-2000**
**The Purple Rose of Cairo** Mon-Fri 6:15, 8:15, 10:15, Sat-Sun 1, 2:45, 4:30
**Camelot** Sat-Sun 10am

**SASH MILL 427-1711**
Thurs-Fri **Marked Woman** 7 **Flamingo Road** 8:45 **Butterfield 8**, 10:30
Sat-Mon **Zoot Suit** 7:30 **El Norte** 9:25
Tues-Wed **The Day the Earth Stood Still** 7:30 **Fantastic Voyage** 9:10
Sat Midnight **The Rocky Horror Picture Show**

**UA 426-8383**
**I. Creature** Mon-Fri 6:30, 8:20, 10:10, Sat-Sun 1:10, 2:55, 4:40
**II. Ladyhawke** Mon-Fri 5:30, 8, 10:20, Sat-Sun 1, 3:15

## ☐movies

Stevenson College celebrates Cinco de Mayo. *Alambrista* at 8pm preceded by an introduction at 7pm by Professors Guzmann and Castillo. The story of Roberto, a migrant worker who crosses the border illegally, and soon discovers that the US isn't the land of opportunity he thought it was. Stevenson Dining hall, Free, Campus Only.

*Welcome To Uruguay* plus *State of Siege* (by Costa Gavras). As part of the upcoming "Transitions to Democracy in South America." 7:30pm, Oakes 105, $2.

A movie on the struggles of Latin Americans. 7:30pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, Free.

## ☐concerts

Rose Quartet. Classical and variety. A Noontime Concert. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza (Town Hall if rain), Free.

## ☐lectures

Professor Ernest Dube will give a talk about the current events in South Africa, and about the structure of apartheid and its future. He is a senior member of the ANC (African National Congress), and a professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. 11:30am, Stevenson Conference Room, Free.

"South Africa and Israel: Two Faces of Racism" Frederick Dube, Representative of the ANC; Osama Doumani, Representative of ADC; Jane Hunter. 8pm, Classroom Unit 1, Free.

## ☐meetings

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan spring quarter speakers, events, rallies. New members always welcome. 7pm, Merrill 102, Campus Only.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3, Campus Only.

## ☐workshop

The Summer Job Search Workshop will include discussion of the job search process. 6:30pm, 125 Hahn Building, Free, Campus Only.

Career Exploration Workshop. A student-led support group for graduating students who want to explore career options. Topics to include: dealing with the stress of graduation, inventory of skills, interests, etc. For more info, call 429-2872. 7pm, Stevenson 221, Free, Campus Only.

## ☐miscellaneous

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. The service will be followed by a short time for fellowship. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Forum for Cinco de Mayo with guest speakers. Refreshments will be served. 6:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

*To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.*

**GNARLEYVISION:** Saul Robbins' student photo exhibition essays the diversity of the places and people of Santa Cruz. Through May at Sluggo's Pizza, Porter College.

Arts Concert Hall, Free.

## ☐sports

Men's and Women's Indoor Soccer Tournaments. Men's tournament Sat. and Sun. beginning at 9am. Women's tournament Sun. beginning at noon. West Field House, free.

## ☐exhibits

Nathalie de la Roziere. Watercolors and oils. Opens today through May 24. Reception on Saturday, May 4, 4-7:30pm. Stevenson Library, free.

## ☐miscellaneous

4th Annual Farm and Garden Plant Sale. See Saturday listing.

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm. come join us! Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Stevenson College is hosting a social hour/opening reception welcoming our Fourth Annual Stevenson College Fellow: Carole King. Refreshments, music, and King's first introduction to UCSC students and faculty. 4pm, Stevenson Main Quad, campus only.

Open visitation for interested students and community members to meet with Carole King informally. 8:30pm, Stevenson Coffeeshop.

# *Monday* 29

## ☐movies

*Fidel.* A 96-minute portrait of the Cuban leader leading, playing baseball, chatting with peasants, and explaining the nature of revolution. 7pm, Thimann 3, free.

## ☐lectures

"Mastery Spelling Program." Kathy Groen, Computer and Information Science. This talk will include a demonstration of the program she created for elementary school use. Spotlight on ReEntry Women Scholars Series. 12pm, Women's ReEntry Lounge, free.

"Birth of a Revolution: Why Plate Tectonics Prevailed Over Tectonic conservatism." Allan Cox, Professor of Geophysics, recipient of the Arthur L. Day Prize, National Academy of Sciences. 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room, Free.

"The Menace of Balance." Professor Robert Neild, distinguished ISCC Lecturer and Director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Stevenson Conference Room, free.

"Structure Busters: Our Utilization of NMR to Study Complex Natural Products." Professor P. Crews, UCSC. Research Organic Chemistry Seminar. 4:15pm, Thimann 397, free.

"The Artist and Activist." Carole King, 1985 Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow. Limited seating. 6:40pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, Free.

## ☐meetings

The University Catholic Community invites all Catholics and those interested in the Catholic faith to join us for evenings of prayer, study, fellowship and fun. For more information, call Pauline at 423-5403. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge. Campus Only.

# *Tuesday* 30

## ☐movies

*The Stranger* at 7:30 and 9:30pm. Stevenson Core Course film. (Core course students have priority admission.) Stevenson Dining Hall, Free. Campus only.

## ☐lectures

"Le Brigate Rosse." Franco Piccinelli, Italian author. (In Italian) 2pm, Cowell Senior Commons Room, Free.

"Maternal-Embryonic Nutrient Transfer Across the Trophotaenial Placenta of Goodeid Fishes." John Worums, Clemson University. Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

"Teenage Years of a New Paradigm: Shaping the New View of How the Earth Works." Allan Cox. Professor of Geophysics, recipient of the Arthur L. Day Prize, National Academy of Sciences. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

## ☐meetings

Action for the Hungry meeting. A campus group seeking to educate ourselves and others about world hunger, and to promote action against hunger. 6pm, Stevenson 237A.

Amnesty International organizational meeting. We will be writing letters to assist political prisoners in urgent need of help. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Peace Alliance general meeting. 7pm, Kerr 247.

## ☐sports

Distance running practice for those interested in running road and track races and or fall cross-country. 4pm, East Field track.

## ☐workshop

Resume writing workshop with Judith White, Career Services, and Louise Doxtator, Student Employment. 12pm, Women's ReEntry Lounge. Free. Campus Only.

"Song Writing and the Popular Music Industry." Workshop with Carole King, Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow. UCSC student musicians/composers are encouraged to participate. Advance sign-up required at Porter Student Activities Office. Limited to 70 participants. 1:30pm, Porter Study Center, Campus Only.

The Life Journey. A personal support group for exploring new choices of career and relationships and spiritual commitments. 4pm, Oakes 316, Free, Campus Only.

## ☐miscellaneous

Summer Travel Seminar. This seminar will provide you with time and money saving hints to help you maximize your travelling experience. If you are a seasoned traveler, come and share some of your experiences, both good and bad. 7pm, Cowell Conference Room, Free, Campus Only.

"Election '85: What are the Implications?" A panel discussion with Carole King, Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow; Professor Ronnie Gruhn; Tim Morgan; John Laird; and Hans Eicholz (CAMPUS). After introductory remarks, panel will open up discussion to the audience. 8:30pm, Stevenson Classroom 175.

# *Wednesday* 1

## ☐movies

*Hamlet.* An Encounter with Tragedy film series with discussion led by Don Rothman, Instructor of Writing and Literature. 7pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

*The Missiles Of October.* a dramatization of the Cuban missile crises of 1962. 7pm, Studio B, Communications. Free.

*A King In New York.* Charlie Chaplin directed and starred as a Central European monarch seeking refuge in the US only to find disillusionment. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

## ☐concerts

Violinist Roy Malan and pianist Sylvia Jenkins join forces to present a faculty recital as part of the Wednesday Evening Series featuring works by Schubert, Beethoven and Faure. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

## ☐lectures

"Stellar Coronas and Magnetic Fields That Never Have Equilibria." Dr. Eugene N. Parker, University of Chicago. Astronomy and Astrophysics Colloquium. 3:45pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221, Free.

"Boron, Aluminum, and a Marine Diatom Named 'Skeletonema Costatum.'" Dr. Doug Kent, Environmental Engineering & Science, Stanford University. Marine Sciences Seminar Series. 4pm, 368 Applied Sciences, Free.

Robert A. Caro, the celebrated biographer and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Path to Power*, will be speaking as a guest of the Friends of UCSC Library. A reception immediately following the lecture will be held in Special Collections, McHenry Library. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2, Free.

"Metabolic Psychology." How nutritional and environmental factors affect brain function, mood, ideal weight. Improve your energy, clarity, memory & concentration through attention to food & pollen allergies, chemical sensitivity, blood sugar regulation, vitamins and yeast infections like *Candida*. 7:30pm, Porter D-144, Free.

"From Silkwood to Bhopal: The Toxification of the World." Tony Mazzocchi, union activist and important actor in the Karen Silkwood case. 8pm, Classroom Unit 1, Free.

## ☐meetings

MEChA meeting. Come and help us plan the activities for this quarter including the Cinco de Mayo week and Multicultural Festival. 7pm, Cowell 216, Campus Only.

Gay men's rap/support group. Topic to be announced; special guest facilitator. 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Cowell Bible Study: what do the gospels really say about Jesus? A participatory study and discussion for believers and skeptics alike. Call Lisa

Cowell Bible Study: what do the gospels really say about Jesus? A participatory study and discussion for believers and skeptics alike. Call Lisa (425-8507) or Seth (458-9952) for more info. 7:30pm Cowell 222.

TWANAS organizational meeting for all interested students. 7:30pm, Oakes 204, Campus Only.

## ☐miscellaneous

"Balancing a Career and a Family." Open discussion hosted by Professor Wendy Martyna with Carole King, Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow. 9:30am, Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Brown Bag Seminar with panelists Jacquelyn Marie, Reference Librarian; Larry Millsap, Head, Access Services; Mary Castro, Head, Bindery Prep/Mending. People of color interested in a career or graduate school in library sciences are encouraged to attend. 12pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free.

"Finding the Right Channel." Discussing the strengths and limitations of various family structures, be they traditional, blended, gay or lesbian, single parent or extended. Brown Bag Lunch Series. 12pm. Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

# *Thursday* 2

## *Vietnam's Post-War Economy*

# Revolutionary Reconstruction

**by Gale Dick**

WHEN THE LAST US troops boarded a helicopter from a rooftop in Saigon, they left behind more than abandoned southern allies. They left an entire country facing the immense challenge of rebuilding an independent society after a century of colonial rule and three decades of ravaging war.

## ANALYSIS

Ten years later, the Vietnamese are just beginning to meet that challenge. The reconstruction effort has encountered a host of unforseen difficulties—from the war in Kampuchea and US economic aggression to its own defense bureaucracy and overzealous planning—and undergone profound changes. Today, the Vietnamese continue to face the poverty, shortages and grinding labor that existed in 1975.

The last decade has also seen a flood of refugees, whether exiled or alienated, flowing into the rest of Asia and onto the open seas. And some 25,000 prisoners—mostly former South Vietnamese military and government personnel—are being held in "re-education camps" inside Vietnam.

Critics of communist Vietnam point to these strong indicators as proof of Hanoi's inability to develop its economy and govern without oppression. In their April 29 issue, the editors of *The New Republic* called the Vietnamese government a "rapacious imperium" imposing "methodical terror" on a people "whose dream is dead." But many others emphasize the horrors of the war with the US, and the difficulties faced by any government in a devastated and newly independent country. "Times are bad in Vietnam," said Indochina specialist John Spragen in the April 1980 issue of the *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, "but too many discussions seem to assume that Vietnam began in 1975."

A 1974 World Bank report on the state of the South Vietnamese economy—a report Spragen said was intended to be kept secret—reveals that economic growth had been declining for years, unemployment and inflation soared unchecked, and Saigon was importing massive amounts of grain to feed the population in the few areas it still controlled. The bank recommended $11 billion in economic assistance, none of which was ever sent.

Conditions in the North were just as bad. Years of "saturation bombing" by US B-52s destroyed the little economic infrastructure—factories, ports, railways—that once existed. The US's massive use of defoliants such as Agent Orange poisoned nearly four million acres of soil in the central provinces, with disastrous effects on the region's climate, agricultural potential and fish resources—formerly a staple food. It was a nation with precious little productive capacity, and even less experience with a peacetime economy.

The human costs of the war were far more devastating than the purely economic ones. Between 1965 and 1975, 15 percent of the South Vietnamese population lost their lives. Probably more than two million in both North and South Vietnam were killed. The war destroyed the homes or livelihoods of over 57 percent of all families. Nearly everyone saw a family member or close friend die.

When the US pulled out, it quickly put the chaos it left behind both out of sight and out of mind. In 1977, President Carter said: "I don't feel that we owe Vietnam a debt, or that we should pay reparations at all. We shouldn't castigate ourselves or assume a status of culpability." In 1980 presidential candidate Ronald Reagan went a step further, denouncing the "Vietnam syndrome" and insisting that "ours was, in fact, a noble cause."

In 1985, the process appears complete with Richard Nixon's new book *No More Vietnams*, in which he criticizes the "excessive idealism" of the anti-war movement of the late '60s and early '70s, and writes that "we must recover our confidence and our ability to wield power effectively." And Fred Barnes, writing in the latest *New Republic*—a magazine which was among the strongest journals opposing the war—called the communist victory "the greatest nightfall."

While the US was gripped with this collective amnesia, Vietnam, buoyed by its military victory, set about the task it faced with surprising optimism. In the June 1984 edition of *Vietnam Courier*, editor Nguyen Khac Vien wrote that in early post-war Vietnam "everything seemed possible and close at hand." This optimism was reflected in the five-year plan for 1976-1980 formulated by the Fourth Party Congress, which strove to "advance rapidly, forcefully, and with determined strides."

The plan called for "large-scale socialist production" involving investment in heavy industry and large, mechanized agricultural cooperatives. In the newly liberated South, it entailed the nationalization of industries and markets, the repopulation of the abandoned rural countryside, and the collectivization of agricultural production.

After initial modest successes, Vietnam's economic recovery received a series of blows culminating in the complete failure of the five-year plan. Alternating floods and droughts ruined crops for three consecutive years, bringing total grain production down to pre-1975 levels. Severe shortages of capital and consumer goods stifled industrial and artisan production.

VIETNAM'S INVASION OF Kampuchea in 1979—in response to repeated shelling from the Khmer Rouge army there—made a bad situation worse by sapping valuable human and economic resources away from the development bid. The Chinese's retaliatory invasion of Vietnam's northwestern border further drained resources and inflicted heavy damage on economic targets and the nation's morale. In addition, most sources of aid—including Japan, Australia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the European Economic Community—withdrew their funds as punishment for the invasion of Kampuchea. The US lobbied successfully to block UN and World Bank aid and threw its weight behind biting economic sanctions against Vietnam. "It is US policy to squeeze Vietnam as hard as we can," said National Security Councilmember Roger Sullivan in 1979. "If that nation experiences economic hardship," said Sullivan, "I think that's just great." In addition, private US aid agencies must be licensed by the State Department to work in Vietnam. Only those groups providing "emergency" relief are granted licenses.

But Vietnam's deepening economic crisis was also caused by the government's own poor planning. At the Fifth Party Congress in 1979, the Vietnamese government criticized its economic policies for the previous years in a frank and thorough manner. "The tone of the Vietnamese reassessment," wrote Spragen in April 1984's *Southeast Asia Chronicle*, "indicates a deep sense of accountability to the people in whose name the revolution was fought."

Among other things, the congress charged the earlier five-year plan was unrealistic idealism and zeal in the wake of the 1975 victory. The government, according to Vien, had invested all its resources into heavy industrial projects, and had rapidly cracked down on small, privately-owned factories and retail stores before the necessary technical capacity and distribution networks were in place. Similarly, the pressure placed on increasing agricultural output through large scale collectivization was very strong, even coercive, but was not accompanied by agricultural extension programs or production incentives adequate to prevent the alienation of many farmers. Shortage and discontent, said the Fifth Congress, were thus caused by idealism and lack of foresight.

The most important outcome of the 1979 Congress was the passage of what came to be called Resolution Six, after the Sixth Plenum of the Party's Central Committee which formulated the resolution. This measure contained a series of broad economic reforms which would profoundly change the orientation of Vietnam's state-run economy. In addition to de-emphasizing rapid, large-scale projects, the resolution relaxed restrictions on private trading, and offered incentives to individual producers of various consumer goods.

In the years since these measures, dubbed "The emancipation of small producers" by Congress, private businesses and free-market trading have flourished. Nearly all urban dwellers now have second jobs to supplement their meager state incomes, whether raising pigs on an apartment balcony, repairing bicycles in a front yard, or assembling various trinkets for export in what was once a bar.

Resolution Six also implemented what is called the "contract system" for agricultural production, under which families on cooperatives sell their individual produce on the free market after the cooperative's state quota has been met. Farmers also now buy many of their own farming tools and buffalos. "The talk is still of three incentives," wrote William Broyles, a former *Newsweek* editor and recent visitor to Vietnam, in this month's *Atlantic Monthly*, "but almost all at-

Photo by MARC RIBOUD

Though hard work is a daily reality, the years since the US pullout have meant relative peace and stability as the Vietnamese struggle with their ailing economy.

tention is going to the last two."

Thus far, the plan appears to be a success. Vietnam's exports have increased by 27 percent and grain production by 21 percent since 1980. Capital and consumer goods shortages have subsided somewhat, and in 1983, for the first time in memory, Vietnam did not import any food. But the "creeping invasion of capitalism," as the April 16 San Jose *Mercury News* called the economic reforms, has also entailed the sacrifice of many gains made by the revolution. Individual incentives in agriculture, for example, strongly favor those farmers with greater resources, leaving the weak in positions of need and dependency. "In a society as poor as Vietnam's," wrote Spragen in 1984, "there is no room for profit-taking: one person's extra is almost by definition another's loss."

Despite the recent gains, the picture is far from rosy. One Vietnamese child in ten dies of malnutrition-induced gastro-enteritis, and average caloric consumption and income are far below world standards. Agent Orange continues to plague and kill the Vietnamese. The war in Kampuchea and the threat of Chinese aggression continue to direct resources away from development and into defense. Vietnam has very few friends and many enemies in the world. Apart from a smattering of Western European nations, the only source of aid is the Soviet Union, on which Vietnam now depends for $2 billion a year in economic aid. The US's aggressive foreign policy stance has successfully cut Vietnam off from trade with the West.

To make matters worse for the people of Vietnam, the recent economic reforms were accompanied by very little in the way of political reforms. Censorship, surveillance, and the threat of "reeducation camps" smother almost any expression of discontent, and hundreds of refugees continue to leave each year. Most travelers' recount tense and guarded interactions with Vietnamese, even with old friends, and widespread weariness and discontent.

There is nothing easy about life in Vietnam today. While the poverty and toil the nation faced in 1975 largely remains, the post-war optimism has faded. But in comparison with decades of war and millions of lost lives, the years since the US pullout have meant relative peace and stability, and modest improvements in the lives of everyone. And while the process of re-evaluation is under way in the US which has culminated in the "noble cause" philosophy and brought statements like Barnes' that the US pullout has been "the worst of all possible fates for Vietnam," the confrontation of strife and fallacy by the Vietnamese government has at least been honest.


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## *Vietnam in Kampuchea*

# Nightmare's End

**by Chris Catchpool**

AS VIETNAM AND ITS supporters celebrate the tenth anniversary of the end of the US war and the reunification of the North and South, Vietnam is still at war, embroiled in a bitter conflict in Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia) which has left it isolated in the international community. And, despite its thunderous defeat in Vietnam ten years ago the US is quickly stepping up its involvement in Indochina, with political and economic support for the anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

With the triumph over the US in 1975, the Vietnamese people should have enjoyed real peace. Yet, along with healing the wounds of a 30-year war, rebuilding the country and developing the economy, Vietnam, at great expense, has maintained an army of over 150,000 in Kampuchea since 1979. The Vietnamese army in conjunction with Kampuchean armed forces, are fighting the remnants of the Khmer Rouge which ruled their country from 1975-1979 with unparalleled brutality. The recent movie *The Killing Fields* portrays the genocidal policies of the Khmer Rouge in graphic and sickening detail and has brought the horror of this period home to the American conscience. As a consequence of the Khmer Rouge's disastrous experiment in social engineering, Kampuchea lost at least one-sixth of its population to mass murder, disease and starvation.

But the Reagan administration and Congress seem unmoved by the documentation of Khmer Rouge crimes and are more concerned with delivering a renewed blow to Vietnam. On April 4, 1985, the House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized $5 million in aid for the two rebel forces seeking to topple the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin in Kampuchea. These factions are united with the Khmer Rouge in a coalition which works closely together on diplomatic and military issues. According to an article in the *Far Eastern Economic Review (FEER)*, CIA aid to Kampuchean rebels has reached "six or seven figures" yearly for the past couple years.

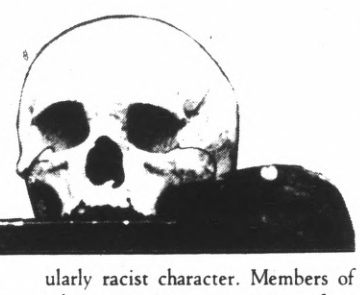
It seems absurd that while Western governments denounce Nazi war crimes and Western newspapers offer large cash rewards for aging Nazi war criminal Joseph Mengele, the Khmer Rouge and their leader, Pol Pot, enjoy international support for terrorizing the Kampuchean people. Ronald Reagan has even called the Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries "freedom fighters"—a terrible affront to Kampucheans who only five years ago were unsure of their survival as a people.

The irony of the situation is disturbing. According to human rights organizations such as Amnesty International, the Pol Pot regime killed an estimated one to three million people

**OPINION**

in its brief three-and-a-half-year rule of the country. Taking the mean figure of two million slaughtered, Pol Pot, guided by the distorted logic of Maoism and the Chinese Cultural Revolution, killed the equivalent of

***T**he Pol Pot regime killed between one and three million people in three and a half years, according to Amnesty International.*



1500 people a day.

Pol Pot attempted to implement an instantaneous transition to a totally egalitarian society in which all class distinctions were immediately obliterated. In essence, he made a virtue of backwardness by seeking to reduce everyone to a landless peasant, the sector of society he considered to be least infected by the outside world.

During his rule, all schools beyond the primary level were shut down, as well as libraries, factories, and hospitals. Anyone with education above the primary level was "liquidated." All employees and soldiers of the former government, all artists, technicians, doctors, teachers, anyone who wore glasses, and all those who opposed Pol Pot's policies were subject to extermination. All the communists, save for Pol Pot's ultra-left Maoist clique, were killed or expelled from the country.

Religion was outlawed. According to Amnesty International, the population of Buddhist monks before 1975 was estimated at between 40 and 60 thousand; by late 1979, eight months after Vietnam liberated Kampuchea, fewer than 1000 remained.

In an effort to eradicate the distinction between town and country, and to eliminate a breeding ground for "bourgeois and revisionist ideology," Kampuchean cities were forcibly evacuated. Phnom Penh, the capital, was emptied of its population of three million within three days of the Khmer Rouge's takeover of the country. Thousands died during these forced marches and many thousands more were killed on the road.

The state took over distribution, abolishing all private markets and eliminating all trade, currency and wages. The mass of Kampucheans became a wageless class of forced laborers, their pay consisting of starvation rations of food and minimal clothing.

Equally vile was Pol Pot's xenophobic outlook, which took on a particularly racist character. Members of ethnic minorities were victims of repeated massacres. Tens of thousands of ethnic Chinese, Vietnamese, Lao, and Thai people were killed. The ethnic Vietnamese community, which numbered over 500,000, was eliminated—many fled into neighboring Vietnam to escape the pogroms of Pol Pot's forces.

As soon as Pol Pot ascended to power in 1975 the Khmer Rouge targeted Vietnam as its number one enemy. In 1977 Pol Pot initiated a full-scale border war all along Vietnam's 1000-mile frontier and by the end of 1978, 19 Khmer Rouge divisions out of a total of 23 were deployed along the border. In 1978 Vietnam proposed a mutual withdrawal of troops from the frontier, an international presence in the border area and negotiation of a new border agreement. This clearly indicated that Hanoi was ready to forgo the military option in order to establish a peaceful frontier. But Pol Pot rejected this and other peace proposals outright and instead increased the number and viciousness of attacks on unarmed Vietnamese villages.

By 1978, as the atrocities committed in Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea became known to the world, talk began to circulate of organizing an international military force to overthrow the Pol Pot regime. In the US George McGovern led a group of senators in calling for an international force to "knock this government out of power," only four months before Vietnam did just that.

On January 7, 1979, Vietnam launched an offensive which toppled the Pol Pot regime and helped install the current government headed by Heng Samrin. As a reward for this act of international solidarity, Vietnam has been isolated politically and economically by the US and its allies; and since 1979 China has periodically shelled Vietnamese villages all along the 750-mile border shared by the two countries. Unbelievably, the United Nations continues to regard the Khmer Rouge as the legitimate representative of Kampuchea and has kept Pol Pot seated in the United Nations.

BY ALL ACCOUNTS, THE change in Kampuchea since 1979 has been nothing short of remarkable. In 1979, the future of the Kampuchean nation and people were in question. Today, Kampuchea is back on its feet; schools, hospitals, factories, and religious temples have been reopened and the restoration of urban life is progressing quickly.

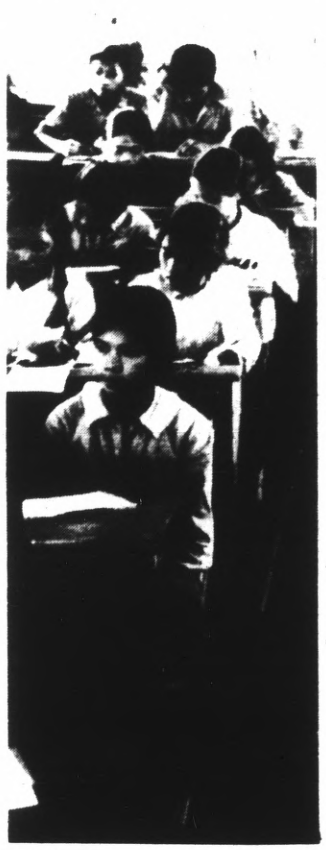
According to a November 29, 1984 *FEER* article, more than 1.6 million children are in primary school and another 80,000 are in secondary school. Under Pol Pot, primary education was minimal and all secondary and technical schools were closed. The reopened medical school has graduated 270 doctors, 170 pharmacists and 13 dentists since 1980. One hundred and fifty medical students are currently working through the seven-year program and 204 dentists are in the five-year dental course. When the Vietnamese crossed the border only 54 doctors remained in the entire country. As of January 1985, 60 factories are back in production, up from zero in 1979.

Emery Swank, the former US ambassador to Kampuchea and no friend of Vietnam, was quoted in 1983 by *Indochina Issues* as saying "the Vietnamese army and Kampuchean dissidents who overthrew Pol Pot in January 1979 saved the country from a conjunction of fanaticism and genocide which would otherwise have destroyed it." Even the *Wall Street Journal* had to admit in a February 5, 1981 article entitled "Born Again Nation" that the difference between the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin and Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge is like "the difference between night and day."

Contrary to Reagan administration propaganda, which claims that Vietnam is seeking to colonize Kampuchea, Vietnam's presence in that country has been steadily declining since 1979. According to *FEER*, Vietnamese advisors in Kampuchea had been reduced by 75 percent by November of last year as Kampucheans learn the skills needed to run the country. The Vietnamese military presences has been reduced to 150,000 troops from 200,000 in 1979—as the Kampuchean army takes over the task of defending the country from the 40,000 counter-revolutionaries stationed along the Thai/Kampuchean border. Thirty thousand of the "contras" are directly under Pol Pot's command. The recent successful military campaigns against the counterrevolutionaries in which their major bases were captured, were joint efforts of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese armies.

The Kampuchean contras have absolutely no base of support in Kampuchea and the border war is kept alive on the Thai border only because of aid from China and the US, and sanctuary in Thailand. The reason they lack support is easily understood: Memory of the Pol Pot years are indelibly etched on the people's minds.

The Vietnamese government has stated on numerous occasions before the UN that it will withdraw from Kampuchea permanently once Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge is eliminated from the scene politically and militarily. This means that China and the US will have to stop aiding the Kampuchean rebels and Thailand must stop providing them sanctuary. Furthermore, the Kampuchean government has offered the two factions allied with Pol Pot a place in the current government if they break relations with the Khmer Rouge.



The Vietnamese reopened many of the schools that Pol Pot had closed.

In a communique sent to Washington from Hanoi, Vietnam stated that the solution to the Kampuchean conflict would involve "withdrawal" of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea

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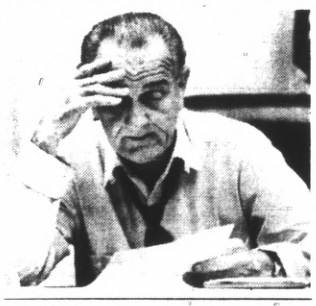
## *Vietnam's Appeal*

# Real Estate Reality

by Saul Landau

MORE THAN 20 YEARS after Presidents Kennedy and Johnson got us "mired down," the Vietnam War is still being fought—in libel trials, newspaper columns and in contesting mythologies. Yet the difficult, obvious, vital and unanswered question remains for most Americans: Why did the US become involved in a land war in Southeast Asia? There has been a



**OPINION**

curious shying away from that tougher question, except by mediocre writers who tend to see such mammoth events as the product of bureaucratic foibles.

Norman Mailer wrote a novel with a suggestive title, *Why the US is in Vietnam*, which offers a hunting metaphor to imply that our national character demands that we become involved in dangerous and difficult wars. The film *Deerhunter* carries James Fenimore Cooper's 19th century frontier novel, *Deerslayer*, into the 20th century. The jungles of Vietnam replace the eastern and midwestern forests, and the Vietnamese savages use more technological bestiality than Native Americans in the "good old days." The central theme is the same, but in a more vulgar form: a rough but virtuous woodsman-*cum*-steelworker must protect his friends and kin, and not waste bullets. Little explanation, much blood and gore, vague references to moral duties.

*Apocalypse Now* offers two competing American-character prototypes, both killers: one assassin follows orders: the other is a missionary who understands that the future requires an internalization of horror.

Peter Davis' epic documentary, *Hearts and Minds*, poses the question of "why" the US became involved. Through parallels between US culture as displayed in locker rooms and on football fields, and "winning" on the battlefield Davis, like Mailer, suggests that the impetus came from our national psyche and somehow forced us into a distant combat that ultimately caused us as a nation a great deal of pain and sorrow.

The 1984 13-part "definitive" PBS series on Vietnam was eclectic and dodges the issue of criminal responsibility by labelling the episode an American "tragedy."

After all the metaphors, all the trials—both public and private—and after all the recriminations, few Americans have received satisfactory explanations for a policy that will haunt this nation and the people of Southeast Asia for decades to come.

The "why" has importance beyond the need to understand an event that occurred two generations ago. If Americans don't come to grips with the reasons their leaders involved them in Vietnam they will be less likely to comprehend contemporary machinations in Central America. President Johnson felt he had to trick Congress in 1964 by conjuring up the Gulf of Tonkin incident. Unlike the November, 1984 "Gulf of MIGs" ploy in Nicaragua, it worked. Rather than admit their belief that the entire national security apparatus of the United States would be in jeopardy if Vietnam were reunited under the Viet Minh (as agreed to in a 1954 Geneva accord), the president and his spokespersons said that the "freedom of South Vietnam" was the issue. President Johnson reiterated that national security—never defined—was in great peril in Southeast Asia and he subsequently linked "our destiny" to the South Vietnamese military clique and to a series of surrogate Vietnamese presidents, none of whom proved either reliable or durable.

Eisenhower used similar rhetoric when he ordered the CIA to overthrow independent regimes in Iran in 1953 and Guatemala in 1954. A "foreign monster" an "evil empire," call it what you will—it always "demands" that US boys or their surrogates die in battlefields along with the truly "uncounted enemy"—the dead of the lands the US has set out to liberate.

AGAIN WE HEAR THE same idiom about Central America. The almost Pavlovian impulse to prevent pieces of territory—Vietnam or Nicaragua—from falling into the hands of the "unfree" system continues to drive the elite who manage the US foreign policy structure. Any ruse, misrepresentation or downright lie to Congress and the press is justified by the tired appeal to

"national security."

Perhaps Secretary of State George Schultz unintentionally revealed the clue to unravelling the great national security secret. When he landed in Grenada after it was "liberated," he said he didn't realize that it was such "a lovely piece of real estate."

Indeed, if nations in the Third World are "lots" to be developed by the free enterprise system, and US national security requires such properties for both present and future development, then we can understand the unstated and unwritten premise on which the vast interventionist apparatus rests. It is the US equivalent of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine. No "free" territory shall be allowed to

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The Los Angeles Unified School District is searching for 2,500 teachers for the fall semester. The need for regularly credentialed and emergency credentialed teachers is in most regular subject fields and at all levels, kindergarten through grade 12.

Applicants must hold, or qualify for, the appropriate California credential. In addition to the credential requirement, all applicants must meet other district requirements, including selection and assignment standards.

*CAMPUS INTERVIEWS: May 1, 1985*

The district will schedule interviews for credentialed applicants or applicants who are not credentialed but who have the following:

**Elementary Teachers (K-6)** — A bachelor's degree from an accredited college/university and verification of having passed the California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST).

**Secondary Teachers (7-12)** — A bachelor's degree from an accredited college/university, verification of having passed the California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST), and

- a minimum of 10 semester hours of course work either in **English,** the **physical sciences** or the **biological sciences** or
- a minimum of 6 semester hours of course work in **mathematics.**

**Special Education Teachers (K-12)** — A basic teaching credential (elementary or secondary) and a minimum of 6 semester hours of course work in **special education.**

Personal interviews for qualified applicants will be held May 1, 1985, on campus. Please call your placement office at 429-2183 to arrange for an interview.

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Our representatives will be on hand Wednesday, May 1, 1985, 11 a.m. to noon, to discuss the MANY CAREER OPPORTUNITIES open to you in the second largest school district in the nation. Call your placement office at 429-2183 to find out where the Career Reception will be held on campus. If you have **NO CREDENTIAL BUT WANT TO TEACH,** join us!

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## Real Estate

fall into the hands of independence or liberation movements because they automatically set up "unfree" rules for property investment.

Foreign corporations must pay taxes in independent nations, respect the environment and laws, and deal fairly with the labor force. By placing such movements and states under the demonic headings of Communist-Marxist-Leninist-Totalitarian and by linking them—deservedly or not—with the arch-fiend, the Soviet Union, the US cause can be represented as "democracy" and "freedom," not "free development" of Third World real estate.

Could it be as banal yet as basic as that? US national security has been defined historically by a business, military and bureaucratic elite to mean the preservation of available Third World land for "free" development. This process, clearly attainable under "authoritarian" regimes like Pinochet's Chile or the Philippines of Marcos, runs into "regulation" problems in Castro's Cuba, Sandinista Nicaragua or Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam.

"South Vietnam is vital to the United States," former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara said in 1965, "in the significance that a demonstrable defeat would have on the future effectiveness of the United States on the world scene—especially in areas where people are depending upon our guarantee of their independence." By "people" he may well have meant US surrogate rulers; the "communists" provide the convenient ideological vehicle for the national security. And, indeed the policy-makers almost certainly believe that US policy calls for, in George Kennan's words, an "unalterable counterforce at every point where they [the communists] show signs of encroachment."

Even before there was a Bolshevik Revolution, however, US policy-makers responded in exactly the same way. The US refused to recognize the Haitian revolution for 60 years. In 1909, the nationalist Nicaraguan president Jose Zelaya was accused of causing "turmoil and turbulence" in the region. From 1910 through 1920 US presidents attacked the Mexican Revolution. In the post-Bolshevik era, Mossadegh, Arbenz, Allende and other non-communists were destabilized or overthrown in the name of freedom, credibility, dominoes and the by now familiar parade of invented national security horrors.

It is hard to think of US policy as being built on foreign "pieces of real estate" to maintain for future developments; it's easier to think of preserving freedom from devils—less banal, but not as realistic. ✔

*Saul Landau is a UCSC visiting professor and a senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, DC.*

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## Kampuchea

paired with the exclusion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The holding of free general elections with the presence of foreign observers and the establishment of an international form of guarantee and supervision for the implementation of the agreements. Reagan has ignored this and other peace proposals because the present government of Heng Samrin would win hands down if general elections were held today.

Ultimately, Vietnam would much rather not have 150,000 troops in Kampuchea because of the tremendous drain on the economy. Yet, it is a necessary commitment to ensure Kampuchea's and Vietnam's security. In Nicaragua today, 15,000 counterrevolutionaries have severely damaged the economy and killed nearly 10,000 people in their attempts to overthrow the popular Sandinista leadership. In Kampuchea one can see that 40,000 well-armed, and experienced counterrevolutionaries could seriously harm Kampuchean property and lives.

Tragically, the US is making the same mistakes it made in Indochina 10 years ago and in Nicaragua today by actively supporting those seeking to overthrow the legitimate government in Kampuchea. The last time the US was involved in Kampuchea in the 1970's Nixon waged a secret war which, according to US Congressional sources killed and wounded over one million Kampucheans. Along with the massive bombing campaign in Kampuchea known as the "sideshow" to the real war in Vietnam, the US destabilized the government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, installing the puppet government of Lon Nol.

Clearly change has come to Kampuchea since then. Civilization has returned and that in itself is a major accomplishment even though the tasks that remain are enormous. Kicking Pol Pot out saved the Kampuchean nation and the Vietnamese should be acknowledged as the restorers, not the violators, of Kampuchea's sovereignity. Ronald Reagan takes the opposite legalistic view which holds theat Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. But, then one must ask, "national sovereignty for whom?" For Pol Pot? Perhaps Reagan should visit the graves of fallen Pol Pot soldiers after he visits the SS cemetery in Germany to fully honor the glorious policies of genocide around the world.

We must not allow him to slander the accomplishments—military, political, social, and cultural—of the present government in Kampuchea. Nor can we allow Reagan to use Vietnam's tremendous sacrifice in Kampuchea as an example of "communist expansionism" in order to muster support for his policies of intervention in the affairs of Third World nations around the globe. ✔

## *Michelle Cliff*

# Work in Progress

by Stephanie Denmark

WRITER MICHELLE Cliff, holed up in Santa Cruz trying to finish off her newest novel, is determined to lie low until the book is done. "I would prefer living in a city, but Santa Cruz is a very nice town. It's quiet and a nice place to write—but I haven't really engaged with the town at all," she admitted.

Cliff herself is engaging though, perched on a footstool in her small Santa Cruz house. She talks intensely about her work with a voice one would expect from a poet: melodious but commanding with a deep, resonant laugh.

A poet, (*Claiming an Identity They Taught Me to Despise*) and a novelist, (*Abeng*, published in 1984), Cliff moved to Santa Cruz in September. Her work has also appeared in several anthologies and journals. *The Land of Look Behind*, Cliff's newest book of prose and poetry, will be out next fall.

Much of Cliff's writing centers around being Black and female, both in the US and Jamaica, where she was born. *Abeng*, which Cliff calls "emotionally, quite autobiographical," is about a young, light-skinned Black girl coming of age in Jamaica. Clare, the protagonist who has a white father and a Black mother, struggles with issues of class and race in Jamaica where having lighter skin automatically makes you of a higher class. "A lot of the feelings that Clare goes through, and her physical description and social station—that's fairly autobiographical, but the actual incidents are not," Cliff explained. The stories and accounts of slavery in the book are real, based on Cliff's research on Jamaica's Maroon guerilla army which fought against English imperialism and slavery on the island.

Cliff moved to the United States at age three although she visited Jamaica every year, and then returned and attended school there from the ages of 10-13.

"During those school years I had an education in a completely different school system," she explained. "Jamaican schools are very advanced, I had studied Latin, Spanish, and advanced mathematics. Ten to 13 is a pretty important period in your life, and during that time I had become a Jamaican again—leaving a second time was extremely traumatic." she said. When Cliff came back to the United States the second time she experienced United States racism, firsthand.

Cliff painfully remembered how she was left back a year in school, because of racism and xenophobia in the US. "I should have, in fact, been skipped ahead, but I remember my father taking me to the school and the principal saying because we were foreigners and foreign schools were substandard, I had to be left back. That was very difficult for me."

But the racism in Jamaica, in Cliff's experience, is quite different from that in the United States, "Jamaica is a country essentially governed by Black people, but it's stratified according to the lightness of your skin, socially, politically and economically. Upper-class Jamaicans will generally say there is no racism in the country, because they'll say 'we're all colored [Black].' But that is simply not true, it's racism masked as a class system."

In the United States being identifiably Black—light-skinned or dark-skinned—is all that is necessary to be oppressed as a Black person. "You may be able to get some kind of token advancement if you're light-skinned," Cliff explained, "and in some Black communities you may get some kind of privilege for being light-skinned. But in the dominant culture, if you're identifiable as Black or 'colored' you will be oppressed as a person of another race."

Cliff described the difference between class-based racism directed at her as a light-skinned Black in Jamaica, and the conflicts surrounding her Jamaican heritage in the United States. "In the United States, all Black people know they are going to be oppressed by white people, and it makes much more sense to unite than to oppress each other," she said. "In Jamaica that's not the case, it is a country of Black people [with very few whites], with the real power in the hands of Black people. But there's still a terrible oppression." It is these issues, as well as gender-based oppression that she writes so movingly about in her work.

While *Abeng* is about a young Black girl struggling to understand the conflicts surrounding her race, her light skin and her gender, *Claiming An Identity They Taught Me To Despise* is about a woman struggling to regain pride and confidence as a Black and a Jamaican.

"Jamaica is a very sexist culture," Cliff said "the roles for the sexes are very extreme. There is a very high incidence of battery and rape...I think things are changing, but it's still very rigid," she continued. One of the changes Cliff sees is the formation of a women's theater group in Jamaica called Sistren whose members travels around the country performing theater pieces about the situation of women.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

> *'In the United States, all Black people know they are going to be oppressed by white people, and it makes much more sense to unite than to oppress each other.'*

CLIFF, WHO IS 38, WENT to high school and college in New York, and "took a few years off" before she went on to graduate work at the University of London. she worked briefly at *Life* magazine, where she was a researcher/reporter for about one year, from 1970-1. *Life* was just starting to have financial problems then, and Cliff was laid off before the magazine folded in 1972. Cliff thought it was a nice place to work on a personal level, though she realized the hierarchy of the magazine was very male-populated and "very few women got anywhere near the top."

Her next big move was to London, where Cliff's graduate work focused on comparative historical studies of the Renaissance at the University of London. She lived there for four years, and has decided that it is her least favorite place in the world. "England is now finally beginning to realize they have a problem with racism. But when I was there what struck me even more than the racism was the class system, which is incredibly rigid," she said. "There is very little opportunity for advancement if you are born into the working class.

"England has people of color coming in who then become victims of the working class, because the working class sees them as threats to their jobs—as not really English." The working class, she said, begins to see people of color as their enemy; they feel they can become more powerful by working against people of color coming to England from the colonies, Cliff thinks, than against the upper class which is their real enemy.

After coming back to the United States in 1974, Cliff worked in publishing for a while ("publishing is the pits," she advised, "try and get into journalism if you can.") and became involved in the women's movement. Cliff was co-editor (with Adrienne Rich) of the lesbian-feminist journal *Sinister Wisdom* for close to three years. "It was a huge undertaking; I and the other editor did most of the work, from bookkeeping to editing to raising the money—but it was worth it."

Cliff spent this past summer in Europe, where she worked with the Third World women's movement in Holland and England. "One of the things about being light-skinned from Jamaica is that sometimes it can be very difficult to deal with American whites, because they have very little consciousness of the color stratification that goes on in colonial countries." Cliff said, explaining that she doesn't have the problem with people who have lived under colonial or imperialist governments.

In England and Holland, Cliff was able to talk and work easily with Third World people she met there, most of whom had come to Europe from colonized countries. "There is a lot of organizing and activism going on in Europe among Third World people and Third World women. There is a very large community now, in Europe, of people from colonies who are being oppressed a great deal," she said.

Cliff's newest novel is taking up most of her time right now. *No Telephone to Heaven*—the working title—is about the political upheavals in Jamaica over the past 20 years, specifically the replacement of a socialist government by a very conservative one. "It's about that period in history [1965-85] and how it affects various kinds of people," Cliff explained, adding that she didn't want to talk about it too much. She did describe the book just enough (maybe on purpose) to arouse anxious anticipation for its projected completion in September, if not earlier.

While appreciative of Santa Cruz's quiet atmosphere, Cliff doesn't think she will be here for more than a few years. She likes the mix of people in big cities and Santa Cruz is very white and "extremely economically privileged—it's a very expensive place to live," she said.

Cliff prefers a place like Oakland, where she just finished teaching a six-week class on creative writing and the Black experience, through Vista College and the Oakland Black Writer's Guild. "It was for the community, and I really enjoyed teaching it, and I'll probably do it again in the fall if we get the funding." Cliff is also interested in teaching at UCSC, "if they'd ask me!" she laughs.

## *Somos Hermanas*

# United in Struggle

by Robin Lovell

CUTS TO SOCIAL PROgrams such as food stamps and Aid to Families with Dependent Children were the flip side of enormous increases in the military buildup for Central America in Reagan's recent budget proposal. Those social programs receiving the harshest cuts primarily affect poor women and women of color, creating a direct association between women's poverty here in the US and the ongoing suffering of people in Central America.

Eager to bring attention to this correlation, a new women's group, *Somos Hermanas*, is currently forming in Santa Cruz. *Somos Hermanas* (We are Sisters) will focus on working with women of color, according to Kris Hale, a founding member, because these are the people hit hardest by Reagan's domestic policies.

While *Somos Hermanas* is developing at a time when some may argue enough solidarity groups already exist in Santa Cruz, Hale explained that the group will be "complementary" to existing organizations. "We present ourselves as a task force," she said. Rather than sponsor events at the same time as other groups, Hale explained, *Somos Hermanas* hopes to "plug in" to what others are doing.

Although the group has only met twice so far, and is still developing actual strategies, some ideas are already concrete. *Somos Hermanas* plans to "expand the focus of solidarity organizations," according to Hale. She explained the group is "very explicitly making the connections between foreign and domestic policies, and how they affect women in general and women of color in particular." Hale believes the solidarity movement in this country has suffered by focusing all its attention on Latin America, and by neglecting to address problems with policies at home that affect women of color.

The Santa Cruz *Somos Hermanas* group was inspired by the first West Coast Conference on Women in Central America, held last month in San Francisco on International Women's Day. The conference was a collaborative effort between the Alliance Against Women's Oppression, *Somos Hermanas*—a multi-racial delegation of women from the Alliance, which recently returned from Nicaragua—and the San Francisco Women's Building. Conference organizers were primarily women of color, and they sought to meet the needs and interests of other women of color in organizing the three day event.

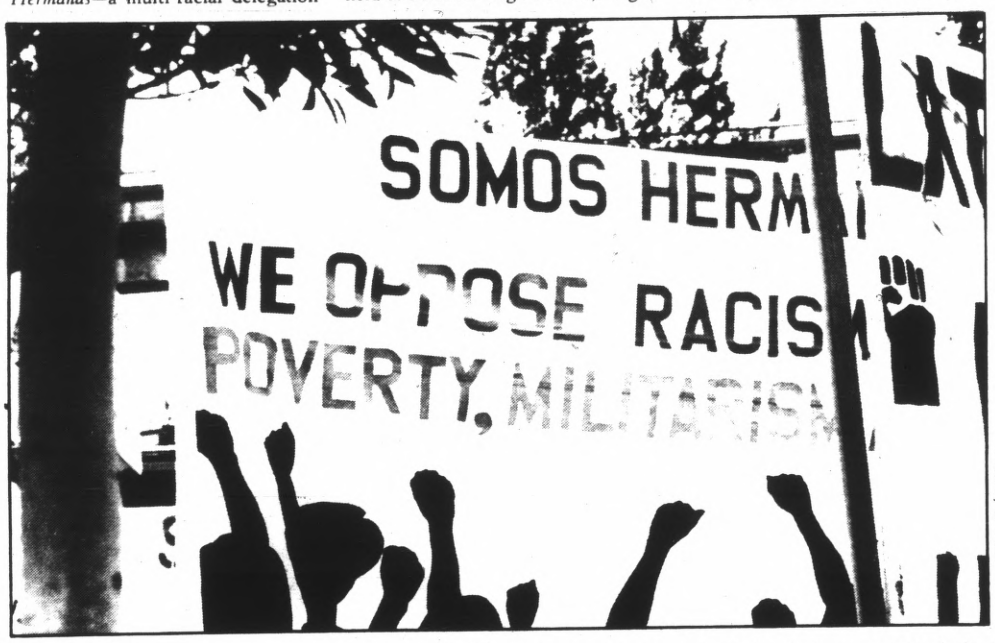

Photo by DANIEL WEISS

"We (Latinas) were very excited" said Marta Samano, also a founding member of *Somos Hermanas*. "For the first time (conference organizers) were dealing with Latina women," she said. "We thought it was very important." Samano attended the conference with 15 other Santa Cruz Latina women, but was disappointed by the low turn-out of other women of color. While speakers and organizers were primarily women of color, and speeches focused on the importance of multi-racial solidarity work, most conference participants were white. "I don't think ten percent (of the women) were Latina," Samano said. she explained that the conference was held at Mission High School, "right at the heart" of the Latino community in San Francisco, "and still there were very few (Latina) community members." Samano said she knows several Latinas who could not afford the conference fee, and therefore didn't participate.

The problem of homogeneity in solidarity work, however, is not something new, nor specific to this particular conference. Often women of color feel detached from US feminism because they believe it makes harsh distinctions between men's and women's issues and as Samano explained, "We Latinas cannot move from issues of our men. Issues of women are issues of men, and issues of men are issues of women." When basic survival is an everyday issue, gender division can easily be seen as a privilege, and irrelevant to the struggle, she explained.

Although the conference itself fell short of accomodating Latina women, the long-term outcome may be more positive. Members of the Santa Cruz *Somos Hermanas* are placing a strong emphasis on recruiting women of color. "One of our main goals," said Samono, "should be to figure out ways to recruit Third World women." She explained that the group is already beginning to feel "a lack of women of color," and that of the 15 local Latina women who participated in the conference, only two have attended the Santa Cruz meetings so far. Of the eight women currently involved in *Somos Hermanas*, only two are women of color.

Samano, who has done extensive organizing in the Santa Cruz Latina community, stressed the importance of members establishing personal relationships with women of color. She explained that from her experience in the primarily Latino Beach Flats area, Latina women tend to be very effective organizers once they feel they are in a safe environment. "People there (in Beach Flats) are reluctant to talk to anybody," she said. "We (organizers) need to familiarize ourselves with them. They won't accept us," she continued, "until they know where we're coming from."

Hale explained the developing philosophy of *Somos Hermanas* in Santa Cruz, saying "We challenged each other to make a personal commitment to work within the Latina community." She explained that the main question members are asking is: "How can we integrate ourselves into the community and establish connections there?"

Hale mentioned that members of the group have also discussed such ideas as printing up literature, and starting a women's radio collective as future possibilities for the group. Samano, however, feels strongly that the group should not be thinking about such actions yet. She would like to see the group focus solely on recruiting women of color, and then, once it is fully integrated, begin to discuss strategies for action. She explained that the absence of Latina women in solidarity work is "not because Third World women can't handle it," but because white women consistently take control of feminist solidarity groups.

When working in solidarity networks for Third World women, Samano explained, white North Americans "should be followers not leaders. There are a lot of good (Latina) leaders, but they're not given the support needed to continue being leaders," she said. Samano hopes that they will be able to provide the necessary support so that *Somos Hermanas* can truly become a women of color solidarity group.

While members of *Somos Hermanas* currently have slightly differing opinions as to the function of their group, both Samano and Hale believe working through these differences can strengthen their group in the long-run. What is clear now, and overrides any differences, is the common desire to integrate and support women of color in a struggle which directly affects their day-to-day life.

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# WOMEN'S *clips*

## Who's Responsible!?

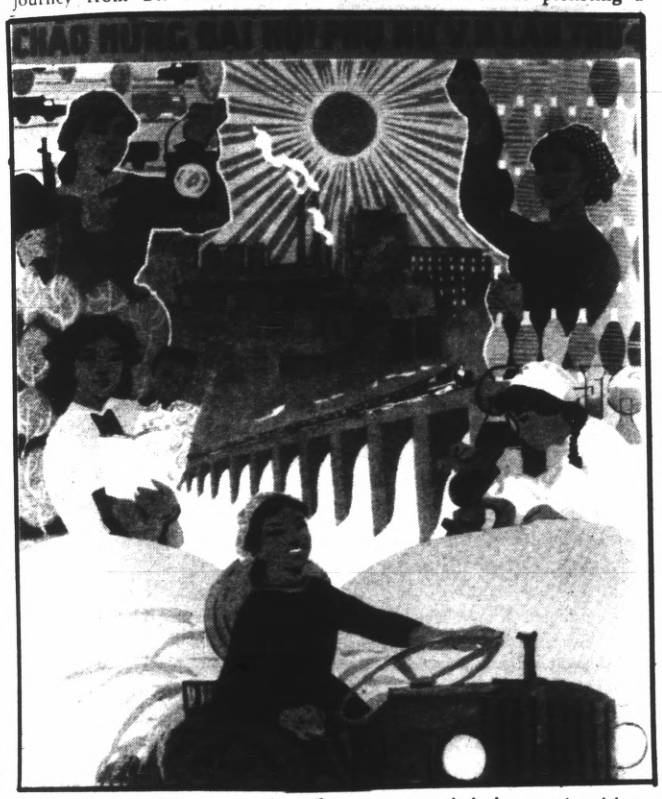
Twenty-eight young women died of suffocation last Thursday while being smuggled in a sealed shipping container between two Caribbean islands to be sold as prostitutes, according to a United Press International report.

About 40 other women survived the journey from St. Martin to St. Thomas, crammed into a metal shipping box which had only one ventilation hole. According to the French paper *Le Matin*, the women—from the Dominican Republic—were being bought by a brothel owner in St. Martin for between $800-$1000 each and then sold to other brothel owners throughout the Caribbean.

An unnamed immigration official told *Le Matin* that prostitutes are shipped around the islands in this manner every two weeks and said, "this was one of numerous transports of prostitutes that didn't work out." No official comment about the legalities of such activity, or plans for an investigation were in the press reports.

The reports said that no one on the ship heard the cries of the women struggling to breathe because the containers were sealed from the outside.

According to *Le Matin*, "The survivors could scarcely say a word," when dock workers opened the container while unloading equipment belonging to a US company, Caribbean Amusement.



'When one speaks of a peasant, it is important to bear in mind that nowadays she is usually a woman of many roles. She is a producer, a housewife, a technician and a combatant.'

—Bui Thi Tinh, Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

## Anti-Choice Police

The US Department of Justice made an exception in its policy of refusing to investigate violence at abortion clinics because of a "special situation" involving an alleged attack by an off-duty police officer. Russel Bjune, the accused officer, allegedly pushed and injured a woman last month while he was picketing a Brooklyn abortion clinic.

Alice T. McGillon, deputy commissioner of the New York Police Department, said Bjune received an order to refrain from further anti-abortion picketing on the grounds that "when a police officer puts himself in the middle of such a volatile issue, there is potential for confrontation and a danger that he will use his police authority to enforce his anti-abortion beliefs."

The Brooklyn district attorney, Elizabeth Holtzman, is still considering charges against Bjune filed by Patricia Toro, the woman Bjune allegedly assaulted. Toro was accompanying a friend to the clinic when the police took her into custody after scuffling with Bjune. She filed a complaint after her arrival at the police station, accusing Bjune of blocking her exit from the clinic and shoving her head against a wall. Police officials said Toro suffered a large bruise on her head.

Although Toro was charged with resisting arrest, the district attorney's office dropped the charges last week.

## When is a Regent Not a Regent?

UC Regent Yvonne Braithwaite Burke called for an evaluation of the University's investments in apartheid South Africa during an April 17 visit to UCSC, but warned that economic responsibility to members of the Academic Senate—whose retirement funds are invested—must not be neglected.

While addessing a small crowd at Kresge Town Hall Burke—the only Black woman Regent—accepted questions on a variety of issues, including her planned topic, "Women and Civil Rights in the '80s." "I'm not here as a Regent," she said, but rather as an attorney and former congressmember with knowledge of and concern for civil rights and foreign issues.

Burke said she supported the students protesting at UC-Berkeley and UCSC, but warned that she didn't think "sleeping out has a great impression" on the Regents. Instead, she supported students presenting "intellectual and concrete testimony" to the Regents on the issue of divestment.

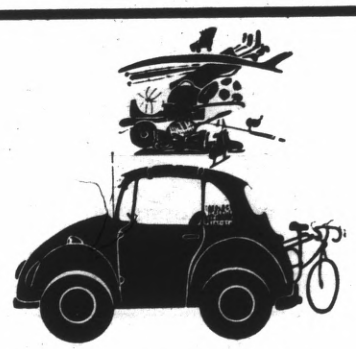
While Burke spoke, a group of demonstrators stood outside the Town Hall in a candle-light vigil, asking her to support divestment.

Burke said that the current surge of protests around the country are similar to the civil rights protests she participated in during the '60s. She noted that today's civil rights activists need to develop new strategies because "the civil rights movement was successful in achieving the laws," but it's now up to an increasingly hostile government to enforce them. She pointed out that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commision (EEOC) "is so backlogged" that this traditional avenue for redress is essentially useless.

Burke also criticized current Civil Rights Commission chair Charles Pendleton and the Justice Department for their increased assults on both civil and equal rights. She said that women and minorities have gradually entered the lower echelons of politics, "but none are able to make it into top policy-making decisions." She added that this is also true in the field of business and education.

Burke said she fully supported comparable worth as a "new idea" in reaching pay equity, but cautioned that the state of the national economy would determine how well employers would enforce affirmative action and comparable worth regulations.

As one of the few black women in a position of some power, Burke said she is able to convey a point of view not often heard. "Call me a token" she said. "But it doesn't bother me to be a token as long as I don't act like a token."



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*Shamkovich:*

# The Grandmaster Makes His Move

**by Susanna Heckman**

LEONID ALEXANDROvich Shamkovich, 60-year-old international grandmaster of chess, knows why he's one of the best chess players in the world—because he had to be.

"Look, I explain to you," he told *City on a Hill* in his rather broken English, "If somebody ask to God, 'would you like to create a new world?' and He does; and He wants to create one country where a chess player is best in world. 'How to do it? He ask his assistant. His assistant says, 'It is very easy. You have to kill every possibility in this country for creative work—*except one*. You have to open this possibility and say, you can play chess.' "

Hermina Sauberman, Shamkovich's host in Santa Cruz while he passes through on a lecture tour—and herself an inventor of a four-way chess game—laughed. "That's called a 'forced move,' " she quipped.

Shamkovich, who left the Soviet Union for his present home in Brooklyn in 1976, knows about forced moves. A world-renowned chess strategist, he's a product of a country which, although highly cautious about the forms of expression it allows, has no trouble with chess; it regularly dominates international competition.

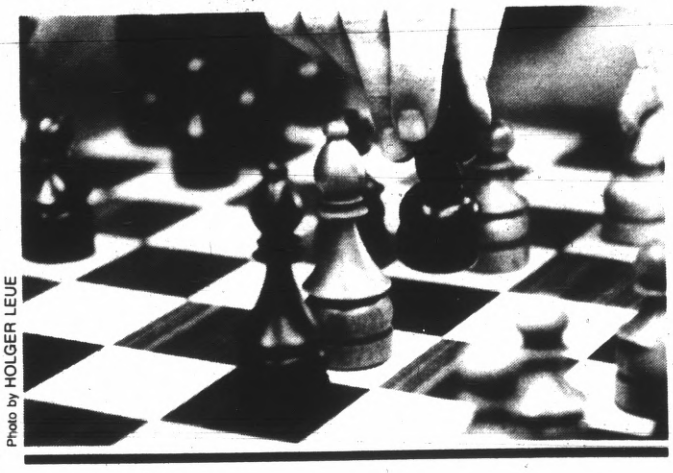

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

'I am a fanatic about chess. I was very strange boy because I play chess too much.'

For more than 50 years, Shamkovich has been unleashing his creativity by studying, playing, writing about, and teaching the game. As an international grandmaster, he is consistently among the 25 best players in the world.

"I am fanatic about chess," Shamovich admitted. He began playing with friends at the age of 10, began competing at 14, and had achieved the status of master by 23 after challenging other masters in a difficult tournament. "I was very strange boy because I play chess too much," he said. "I was very young when I spent a lot of time in my house to analyze positions."

There was a time when, as a teenager, he also gave "very serious attention" to women and after the second world war and graduation from the university, he "tried to be the physics scientist." But chess still drew him. Unable to get the moderate *stipendya* that professional chess players get from the government, he became a trainer at the chess club in Leningrad. He feels now that he was denied support because he is Jewish.

The best players in Russian history have all been Jews, Shamkovich said, and it's the Jewish community which keeps the Soviets at the front in world competition. But, he added, the Soviet officials would rather that weren't the case; they would rather use chess to prove the superiority of "loyal citizens." He said second-place youngsters are favored for training over first-place winners who are Jewish. "If he is really great player, it's very difficult to stop him, but somebody try to stop him," he said. Shamkovich became frustrated and left by the age of 50, via Israel. "There was no respect for my life in chess," he said.

Americans often try to analyze why Russians like chess so much. Russians consider chess a serious sport, publishing results of chess games on sports pages, while Americans equate it with puzzles or entertainment. But Shamkovich said most of the people in the USSR don't like chess, and would really rather be at a hockey game. "Chess is popular among the educated in the cities and the Jews. But Russian poor people—about 80 percent of the population—hates Jews and intelligentsia. Therefore chess cannot be popular in this country [Russia]."

Still, chess enthusiasts worldwide will have to reckon with Soviet chess players for a long time to come, as Shamkovich realized when playing against factory workers in minus 45 degree Celsius weather in Irkutsk. He found the games difficult; "some workers are not so stupid." There he realized why chess is important in Russia; it is "a unique possibility to show that I'm a talented man for creative work, and how great is my fantasy, and how I am brave man—because you cannot show all that in a different kind of activity."

Even more rare than a favored Jewish champion is a favored woman champion. Women do not play men in Russia, and most professional men players, including Shamkovich, don't even play their wives. Currently, however, three European women—the 10- and 15-year old Polgar sisters from Hungary, and Pia Cramling from Sweden, scoff playing with other women and instead insist on trouncing male professionals. Nona Goprindashvilli, the current Russian womens' champion, is seen as a rather repulsive oddity; "I'm not sure she's woman," Shamkovich said. Still, he added, "women's chess is not so bad anymore." And who is more important, the king or the queen? "Well, since *you* ask," he said, "the queen. No, it depends on the position."

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tional chess community knows each other well, Shamkovich said. What do they talk about when they're not competing? Strategies? Moves? Cornering and forcing? "No, not only for chess," he said, "sometimes for money, sometimes for girls (sic)."

And, sometimes these chess pros talk about each other. For example, they puzzle over the "inside scoop" on what ever happened to Bobby Fischer, the first American to win the World Championships. Fischer is carefully guarded by his Russian secretary, Shamkovich said, who tells callers that Fischer will only answer letters for a thousand-dollar fee, and play chess for $1 million. "He's crazy, but he's great," Shamkovich said. "It's impossible to be normal if you're genius. He may have the best technique in chess history, so I'm very sorry he finished his chess career—nobody knows what reason."

But Shamkovich pointed out that the violent concept of chess—to kill a king—involves special kinds of pressures. "During the game you're nervous, and it is very emotional work. It's different if you work in an office and nobody's saying 'you have to finish in three hours, otherwise you will be killed.' " Sauberman agreed. "In other sports, you may lose, but you don't get killed," she said. "That's what makes it hard to watch big matches."

Photo by SUSANNA HECKMAN

International Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich.

"The fascinating part of chess is how you manipulate the invisible shift in power to force your opponent to make certain moves," Sauberman added. "Both sides start out equal. But, at the end of the game, one of the kings is destroyed, and from a balanced, harmonic state you end up in a state of disarray. It's what happens in between that interests most players."

The highly-manipulated in-between in chess and Soviet chess life, from equality to some players' "more equality," fascinates Shamkovich enough to keep him from getting bored with American chess. He has already won almost every prestigious chess championship in the United States, including the American Open, World Open, and New York State Championship. He writes books and articles about chess, including the classic text *Winning Chess Tactics*, and gives a lecture/commentary for Voice of America radio every two weeks. He also tutors several students. "American chess is not so bad," he said, "but Russian chess is still better."


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*A Sunday in the Country*

# A Grey Grace

**by Marcia Howell**

WITH WHAT MIGHT otherwise be considered an uninteresting plot, *A Sunday in the Country* uniquely portrays a day in the life of an aging painter. With a gracious French estate serving as a colorful backdrop, Bertrand Tavernier's artistic direction sketches the scenes through painter's-eye effectively foreshadowing and flashing back along a theme of generations and their interactions.

The film revolves around the successful yet un-innovative artist Monsieur Ladmiral (Louis Decreux), enjoying the weekly Sunday visit of his staid son Gonzague (Michel Aumont) and his family. On a whim, Ladmiral's flamboyant daughter Irene (Sabine Azema) pops in for a visit from Paris exposing Gonzague's bitter jealousy of her favored position in the household, her independence and success.

Tavernier's use of flashbacks are both frequent and effective. Time shifts occur not only with the aging Ladmiral (as would be expected), but also with Irene, showing a timeless relationship between the two of them and Irene's deceased mother. Ducreux and Azema are capable of shifting gracefully to a scene of the past without the typical Hollywood-style fade-outs. Yet the action still flows as smoothly as the stroke of a paint brush.

Another attribute of the film is the interaction of three generations. This keeps vigorous what might otherwise be a slow film. When the older two generations are quietly sitting and having tea, the children prance in, exuding energy into the scene. Tavernier also adds a twist by often depicting Irene acting as one of the younger persons and Gonzague's daughter Mireille as one of the older; out of this comes a feeling that age is irrelevant, and the unsentimental synthesis of innocence and experience keeps *Sunday* from being a sappy documentary of an old dying man.

Tavernier also glances unflinchingly at what we often over-look in daily living. In one scene at an outdoor dance hall, the camera focuses not just on Azema's lovely face and Ladmiral's earnest talk of aging, but on the individuals in the band and a couple just entering the dance hall. These unhurried, uncritical views of the world as the characters see it draws the audience from passive observation to omniscient interaction, a feat rarely accomplished without a strong narrative.

Subtitles are well translated, expressing an eloquence and humor in English. It is also helpful that much of the film revolves around colors and images, much like a painting.

One problem is the narrator. Although, like the characters, he is not heard frequently, he sometimes tells too much of what the audience will soon know or already knows of the subtleties of the film. Many of the lines are extraneous and unnecessary. Yet some are important thoughts of the characters which would otherwise be discernable only through reading the novel from which the screenplay was derived.

Consistently careful attention paid to the normalcy and beauty of life has resulted in an intricate sketch of a multitude of tactile and temporal emotions. A *Sunday in the Country* succeeds as more than a dull day-in-the-life saga, through the fine direction of Tavernier and highly commendable performances of the actors and actresses.

**A Sunday in the Country** *is now playing at the Nickelodeon.*


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DANIEL STOLPE RECEPTION

Bookshop Santa Cruz will host the unveiling of local artist Daniel Stolpe's new portfolio of seven multi-colored woodcuts which illustrate the "Coyote Cycle" of plays by Obie award winner Murray Mednick on Saturday night, April 27th from 7 PM to 9 PM. Director/writer Mednick will be present, along with Darryl Larson (who stars in the current movie "Mike's Murder") Larson has played Coyote for the past seven years in a Santa Fe production of the cycle and a half-hour video tape will be shown featuring highlights from the plays. Don't miss seeing this wonderful collection of Stolpe's woodcuts.

BOOKSIGNING/DISCUSSION WITH AUTHOR FRED ALAN WOLF

Bookshop Santa Cruz will host a book-signing and informal discussion with noted physicist Fred Alan Wolff, author of **Taking the Quantum Leap** and his new book **Star Wave: Mind, Consciousness and Quantum Physics** on Sunday afternoon, April 28th, at 1 PM. In his new book Wolf applies the laws of quantum physics to our psyches and he then creates the basis for a new humanistic psychology. Don't miss hearing this great and controversial mind discuss his new ideas.

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Photo by HOLGER LEUE

# Bowlin' With J. Nolan

by J. Nolan Void

PASADENA HAS ITS ROSE Bowl, the highest bidder gets the Super Bowl, and Santa Cruz . . . well, Santa Cruz has the Surf Bowl.

Unlike the other two, the Surf Bowl has a number of decided advantages: 1) it's in session every day, 2) men, women and even children can participate, and 3) very few people get their limbs forcibly contorted into what could pass for a solitaire version of Twister.

Of course, the Surf Bowl has its disadvantages as well: 1) punting is not only frowned upon but dangerous, 2) athletes don't get to wear that nifty padding that makes their derrieres look like Baryshnikov's and their shoulders like the Incredible Hulk's, and 3) sadists don't get the satisfaction of watching people get their limbs forcibly contorted into what could pass for a solitaire version of Twister.

When we're talking the Surf Bowl, we're talking the most violent of nonviolent pastimes, if not the Sport of Kings, the Sport of Jacks (and Roccos and Lucindas). We're talking bowling . . . not all-pro, not World Team, not Bowling for Dollars. Just fire-up-the-Pontiac, bring-the-kids, God-Bless-America Bowling. The Surf Bowl may be located across from the Boardwalk on Beach Street, but one step inside and you're smack in the middle of Reagan/Marlboro/Love-It-Or-Leave-It Land.

OBJECT OF THE GAME: To grasp a massive urethane sphere easily capable of crushing every bone in your foot, and while swinging said sphere perilously close to said foot with a momentum that could snap your wrist like a matchstick, attempt to hit ten bystanding inanimate objects that you don't know and which have probably never done anything to hurt *you*. If you don't blast them all into oblivion on the first try, don't worry. You get another chance.

Clearly, enthusiasts enjoy bowling for its peaceful relaxation value. Me, I love it for what are probably all the wrong reasons. Where else can you get a pair of leather shoes for less than a dollar? Where else can you be on a first-name basis with so many people, because their names are embroidered right there above their shirt pocket? Best of all, where else can you watch so many people unacclimated to physical activity engaging in physical activity? Sweat flows in the Surf Bowl like champagne at Maxim's of Paris.

I was among the perspiring populace one weekend last month . . . yet mine was a sweat more of anxiety than exertion. Surely my fellow leisure-bent citizens could spot me for the sham poseur I was, affecting a proletarian *bonhomie* as genuine as Michael Jackson's nose. All around me refugees from beer commercials and car dealerships were going for the gusto while I, a downy-cheeked, bookish youth, was incapable of finding a bowling ball that accommodated my thumb, ring and middle finger. I hadn't patronized an alley since the eighth grade, when in amorous pursuit of a certain Sally Bederman I searched in vain for a sport in which I might become adept. But dreams of athletic glory were long faded (as were dreams of Ms. Bederman) on this March afternoon, and I was perfectly willing to settle for wielding a ball that fit.

As in most bowling alleys, the "loaner" balls at the Surf Bowl are cradled in long racks to the rear of the lanes—it's faintly reminiscent of the way barbarians used to display the heads of their enemies. The evocation was appropriate; I certainly felt like a queasy anthropologist as I fingered them. "You're left-handed," someone piped helpfully, "look for a left-handed ball."

Cowed as I was, I didn't realize that a "left-handed ball" was the bowler's equivalent of widgets or snipe, i.e., a non-existent object conjured up for the purposes of humiliation.

In my ignorance—there is a divine providence that protects both poets and fools—I didn't know I was achieving the impossible when I managed to find a left-handed ball. At least it *seemed* like one: a swirled red-white-and-blue "Spirit of '76" model, with four (not three) drill holes superimposed on an embossed gold eagle. The extra hole gave me a firm grip, which I (in further imbecilitude) thought desirable.

You see, a firm grip does not necessarily necessitate a facile release, as I soon learned. Just as the forward motion of a launched bowling ball can resemble that of a cannon ball, the forward motion of a hapless bowler can take on the trappings of a human cannonball. Since the planking past the aptly named "safety zone" is polished smooth enough to cut cocaine on, stepping on it while swinging an ill-fitting 20-pound ball can be a one-way ticket to Slip City. Take it from me.

Okay, so I made a fool out of myself. My ball demonstrated a fondness for the gutter; when it did make contact with the pins it seemed polite, almost overly diplomatic, touching them but upsetting only a few. Yet ineptitude is a relative thing, and since I happened to be paired with a fellow tyro even less skilled at large-scale ballistics as myself, I managed to emerge the winner. Still, I would have preferred not to have my two-digit score computer-projected on a screen for all to see.

In all, I'm glad that the afternoon, and my previous grapplings with the sport, turned out as they did. What if I had discovered a nascent talent for the game, an unerring ability to slam the tenpins to the baseboard? Given the lure of fame and fortune, I might have become a pro bowler . . . and as anyone who's watched televised matches knows, pro bowlers are forced to develop pasty complexions and dress in slacks so outrageously plaid they must be cut from Holiday Inn draperies. As I said, there is a providence that protects both poets and fools, and I'm glad that I'm one and/or the other. Still—as the ads for the Surf Bowl blare—You Haven't Lived Until You've Struck Out On Saturday Night.

*Recreational Science correspondent for* City on a Hill—*that's Mr. Void.*

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# ANNOUNCEments

**To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.**

**NEIGHBORHOOD BEAUTIFICATION WEEK,** April 20-28. Free trash collection, curbside pickup, free landfill (dump) services, and free towing of unwanted cars.

**THE UCSC FARM AND GARDEN** is having its annual plant sale April 27 and 28 at the Barn at UCSC from 11am to 1pm each day.

**CHANCELLOR'S OPEN OFFICE HOURS** are on Tuesday, April 30 from 1:30-3:30pm.

**LITERATURE SENIOR ORALS:** By popular demand two additional exam dates have been added! In addition to May 16, 17, 23, & 24, exams will also be scheduled on May 15 & 22. Bibliographies are due in the Board Office by May 1.

**ETHNIC STUDIES PROGRAM 1984-85:** Proposals are now invited for Ethnic Studies Program funding for the 1985 summer/fall quarter. The deadline for submission of proposals is Friday May 3, at 5pm. Interested individuals should obtain additional information and application guidelines from the academic vice chancellor's office (299 McHenry Library).

**THE HEALTH SCIENCE ADVISING OFFICE** is having an Open House Friday April 26, 1-5pm in Mobile Unit I (behind the Science Library). The campus community is invited. Refreshments will be served!

**INTEREST-FREE** $1000 educational loans to Jewish students. Co-signer required, repayment begins 30 days after the loan is received. For more information contact The Hebrew Free Loan Association at (415) 982-3177, M-Th 9-5 and F 9-4.

**THE PRESIDENT'S UNDERGRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM** is designed to help undergraduates who are pursuing original research during Summer 1985 and/or academic year 1985-86. Students must plan to be registered during the 1985-86 academic year. Applications are now available in your college office and are due back in your college office by May 10, 1985.

**PATTY TOMNITZ,** Cabrillo College instructor will speak on "Women Making Choices" Monday, April 29, 12-1:15pm, Rm. 914-A.

**THE STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.** is still accepting applications for its 1985 summer/fall Park, Forest and Resource Assistant positions in national parks, forests and other resource management and private conservation areas throughout the United States. Call the Association immediately (603-826-5742) to request an application and current listing of positions. The Association is also offering positions starting this fall, winter and spring. Fall positions are included in the summer/fall listing of positions and the application deadline is June 1.

**MARY WATKINS,** jazz pianist, will give a concert on Saturday April 27. Adrienne Fuzee will also be performing. A benefit for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund. There will be shows at 7:30 and 9:30 at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center, 320-2 Cedar St., S.C. Tickets are $5-8 (sliding scale) at the Civic Aud., Cymbaline's and at the door.

**AUSTRALIA IN 1986?** It's time to take out an application for the Education Abroad Program for 1986 in Australia. Study in Melbourne, Sidney or Canberra. Deadline for completed applications is May 10, 1985. Program runs March through December 1986.

**CHILDRENS THEATRE PRODUCTION OF** *THE RAMAYANA* April 26th and 27th at 7:30pm. Santa Cruz High School, 415 Walnut Avenue. Tickets available at Gateways Bookstore, 825 Pacific, Santa Cruz. For more information call 722-5983.

**"LEARNING TO LIVE WITH CANCER,"** a specially designed program for cancer patients, their families and friends, will be offered by the American Cancer Society Thursday, May 9th from 4:30pm to 6pm. This program is offered free of charge, but participants must preregister by calling 688-1749, or 724-4741.

**CAREER SERVICES** 123 Hahn Student Services, x2183

ARTS & HUMANITIES—Internships: Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, Writers Digest, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Theater of Guild Hall-John Drew, Center of Women Policy Studies, The Brooklyn Museum, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, WHLA—TV.

SOCIAL SCIENCES—Internships: World Without War Council-Midwest, Chevron USA, Citizens Forum, National Municipal League, National Consumer Affairs, Outward Bound school, General Services Administration.

NATURAL SCIENCES—Internships: University of Tennessee, The Jackson Laboratory, Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, The Bronx Zoo, National Wildlife Federation, Longwood Gardens, Educational Programs Abroad.

APPLIED SCIENCES—Internships: Tri-Cities Discovery Center, Inc., Federal Prison System/US Dept. of Justice, Tandem, Hewlett Packard (asap), Imagen Corp., National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Maria Mitchell Observatory, Oak Ridge Associated Universities.

**INTEREST TESTING-GENERAL CAREER SERVICES INFORMATION:** April 30, Resume, Career Exploration, Biology-Undergraduate Research Opportunities. Minority Students: Minority Women's Mentorship Program—ongoing program, call 429-2183 for more information.

**RECRUITMENT:** Apr. 26 Convergent Technologies—CIS/Technical Writing, Apr. 29 Informatices—BA/CIS, Apr. 30 Union Carbide—Two Schedules: 1. Chemistry & Physics; 2. Sales Trainee, Apr. 30 U.S. Air Force—BA/Math or Physics. For more information and sign-up stop by the Career Services Center, 205 Hahn Student Services or call 429-2368.

**THE BARTER NETWORK** monthly meeting will be held Monday, April 29 at 7:30pm at the Santa Cruz Public Library, 224 Church Street. Prospective, new and continuing members are invited to come for refreshments and information. For information call 423-0554 and ask for the Barter Network.

**LITERATURE MAJORS GRADUATING IN SPRING 1985** should make certain that the Board Office has your current checklist, an approved general petition for transfer courses, if applicable, record of your senior oral exam, and, if you're a Creative Writing major, record of your senior thesis. If you'd like to go over your Board file, please call Lynn (429-4591) to make an appointment.

**LITERATURE ADVISING**—Every Tuesday throughout Spring quarter there will be a Literature adviser in Kresge 166 from 9:30-11.

**FRIENDS OUTSIDE** is a community-based prisoner contact, family outreach program, providing services to the inmates of the Santa Cruz County jails. The program is seeking people interested in volunteering to visit prisoners in the jails. Criminal justice systems training is provided. For more information, contact Dave Swanson, Tuesdays through Fridays, 1-4pm, at 423-0554.

**AN ARTHRITIS SELF-HELP CLASS** sponsored by the Arthritis Foundation will be offered starting Tuesday April 30, 1985 at 7pm in the Solarium at Community Hospital, 610 Frederick Street in Santa Cruz. Pre-registration is required and the fee for the class is $15. Please call 462-6473 for registration information.

**BENEFIT CAFE.** On Saturday April 27, 7-11pm the Whole Earth Restaurant will present an evening of music and poetics to benefit "Pandemonium," an anarchist direct action newspaper, and the Emergency Response Network. Who says fun can't be politics? $1 donation. For more information call 462-4524.

**COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY** will hold a meeting Thursday May 2 at INTEL Corporation, 440 Encinal St., Harvey West Park, Santa Cruz. Greg Nelson and Gary Rodell will present an assessment of the Star Wars proposals. Public welcome. For more information call Anne at 425-8726 evenings.

**THE UCSC WOMEN'S CENTER STEERING COMMITTEE** invites students, faculty, staff & community members to meet the first of five candidates for the job of Women's Center Director. An open reception will be held in Kresge 159 on Monday April 29 from 12-1:30pm.

**VOYEUR,** the UCSC visual arts publication, is now soliciting submissions for the Spring Quarter issue. We are interested in articles about art, theater, and film, reviews and general critical essays. We also will be publishing student graphics and photographs. Send submissions to *Voyeur,* care of Student Activities, or come to a meeting, Thursdays at 8pm at Cowell 230.

**"THE GREAT BORNEO TRAVERSE"** adventure presentation by wild man Rick Ridgeway is this Thursday April 25 at 8pm in the Crown Dining Hall. World traveling author and filmmaker, Ridgeway, will share his death-defying 1500 mile coast-to-coast Borneo traverse story. Admission $2. Call 429-2807 for info.

**CHILDREN BORN IN 1983 NEED TODDLER IMMUNIZATIONS** If you have a child born in 1983, there is a good chance he or she needs an immunization right now. May has been proclaimed Toddler Immunization Month in California. If any of your children are due or overdue for immunizations, call your doctor or the county health department to schedule an immunization visit during May.

**SWIM CLUB INFO:** Van will go to Harvey West pool on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 6:15pm. Meet at white van in East Field House parking lot (or sometimes down slope by P.E. office). Next meet is April 27th at Harvey West.

**SPECIAL FREE SIDDHA YOGA SATSANG** sponsored by the Santa Cruz Siddha Meditation center with three of the most experienced teachers of Siddha Yoga. 7:30pm at the Cabrillo College Forum on Friday, April 26. Free. The satsang will include talks, meditation instructions, meditation, chanting, questions and answers, refreshments, and a chance to meet with the swamis and other devotees of Siddha Yoga. For further information, call the meditation center at 475-1625.

**THE OLDER WOMEN'S LEAGUE** (OWL) will hold their annual membership tea at Live Oak Senior Center from 1 to 5pm on Saturday, May 11 to celebrate Mother's Day. A "Mother of the Year" will be announced. Anyone wishing to nominate a candidate for this honor may do so by writing a recommendation of 50 words or less giving the reasons why their lady should be chosen. Any mother in the county is eligible. Deadline for entries is May 3. Send all information to OWL, 5007 Winnie Ave., Santa Cruz 95065. Include your own name, address and telephone number as well as the name of the candidate. Call 475-7437 for more info.

**"PEACE AND THE MIDDLE EAST CONNECTION,"** a study group, will meet on Monday evenings beginning April 29th, and continuing May 6th, 13th and 20th. 7:30 at Trinity Presbyterian Church, 420 Melrose Avenue, in Santa Cruz. For more information, call 423-1626.

**AFFIRMATIVE ACTION:** Glorianna Cordova, Affirmative Action Recruiter for Santa Cruz County, will be having workshops for Court Interpreter (Spanish and English) applicants. The dates are: Santa Cruz—Tuesday, May 7, 1:30-4:30pm and Watsonville—Thursday, May 9, 1:30-4:30pm. Applicants interested in the workshops are required to register by phone for the free program. Location for the workshop will be announced. If you have any questions please call 425-2612.

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**Sunday, May 5 1:30 PM**
**Temple Beth El 920 Bay St.**

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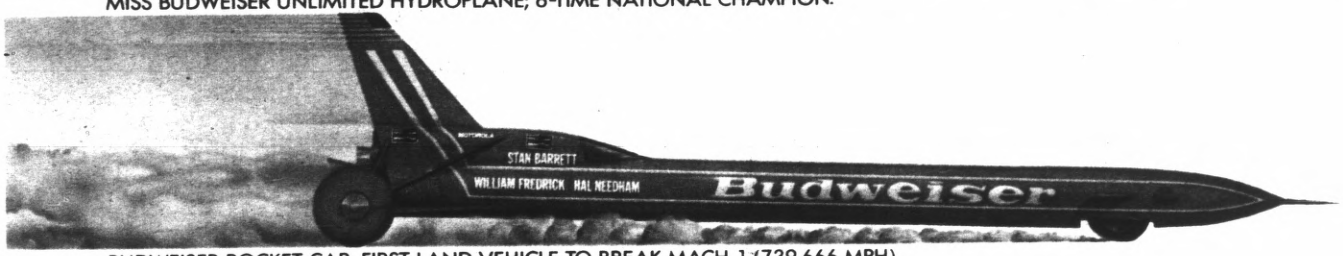


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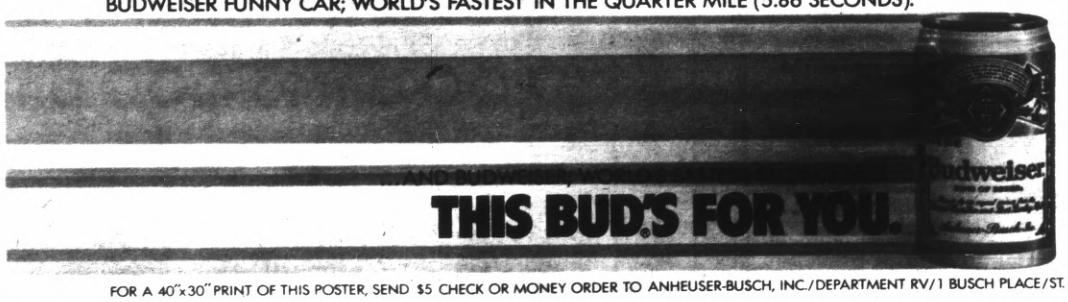


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